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THE SELLARDS

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By

ELIAS HOWARD SELLARDS, M. A., Ph. D.

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AUSTIN, TEXAS

1949

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FOREWORD

Information used in this paper has been obtained from historical publications, census reports, and county and family records. The census records for 1810 to 1870 have been consulted in the National Archives in Washington, D. C. The 1790 and 1800 census returns for Virginia and Kentucky, unfortunately, have been mostly lost and hence are available in part only. The 1810 to 1840 returns contain names of heads of families and, in addition, age groups for males and females, giving the number of persons in the family in each such group. The 1850 to 1870 census list all members of the family by name and give the age of each. The year of birth as derived from the census record is subject to certain errors which should be kept in mind, and, in addition, there are, of course, possible errors of memory by those who give the information and errors of entry by the person who receives the information. Publications to which reference has been made are indicated in the text and listed with complete titles at the close of the paper. Among the many publications consulted, the writer acknowledges more than average indebtedness to those by William E. Connelley, Mitchel Hall, and William R. Jillson and to the Calendar of Virginia State Papers.

Special acknowledgment is due Martha Sellards Seaton and members of her family who have obtained most of the information used from census reports. Dianne Sellards Heath, Sadie Sellards Wellman, Claude LeRoy Sellards, Colonel David Franklin Sellards Jr., and Major H. Grady Sellards have each contributed information on their respective branches of the family. Mrs. Ephraim Brevard has kindly supplied information on the Adam Brevard family. Mr. Douglas Thomas, Director of the Scots Ancestry Research Society, and Dr. and Mrs. Robert MacDonald of Edinburgh, Scotland, have kindly given information

regarding Scottish surnames. Assistance in compiling the list of descendants of Andrew Jackson Sellards has been given by members of almost all branches of the family as follows: In the Sarah Sellards Lewis branch—Will and Gertrude Lewis and their son Shelton and wife; Dr. John Thomas Sellards branch—W. H. Sellards; Wiley Sellards branch—Mrs. Mary Sellards Jayne and George and Clara Sellards Brown and others; Elias Conger Sellards branch—Mrs. Laura Sellards Howland and Mrs. Stella Sellards Fitch; Dr. A. G. Sellards branch—Mrs. Bertha Welker Sellards; Dr. Archibald Sellards branch—Elizabeth, Myrtle, and Bertha Sellards and Mrs. Gertrude Sellards Pearson; Lewis Sellards branch—Mrs. Sadie Sellards Sommers and Mrs. Elizabeth Sellards Hoff; Dr. Andrew Watson Sellards branch—Mary Sellards and Mrs. Martha Sellards Seaton; May Sellards Kitchen branch—Mrs. Mary Sellards Watson. Rev. David Franklin Sellards, previous to his death a few years ago, gave important information on the history of the David Franklin Sellards family. The author is indebted to research librarians at The University of Texas and elsewhere; to Josephine Casey, who has edited the manuscript; and to Mrs. Sue James, who has done much of the typing incident to this undertaking. John Linn has helped in securing information on Dr. Andrew Watson Sellards, Jr. Oscar Riley has assembled notes from extensive library research, a work of love on his part, terminated by his unfortunate death in 1948. Mrs. Sylvia Sellards Fry has aided in securing information on the Sellards of West Virginia. Special acknowledgment is made for assistance received from the County clerks of Tazewell County, Virginia, and Floyd County, Kentucky, and from the Register of Wills, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It has not been possible to give equal treatment to the several branches of the family because the information obtained has not been equally complete.

The cost of publication has been shared by the following persons: Mrs. Gertrude Sellards Pearson, who made the initial con-

tribution, Joe Pearson, Mrs. Bertha Welker Sellards, Mrs. Mary Sellards Jayne, E. W. Sellards, Mr. and Mrs. George I. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Will Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sellards, Mary Watson Sellards, Ralph Sellards, Carl Sellards, Mrs. Laura Sellards Howland, Mrs. Martha Sellards Seaton, Albert Jayne, Myrtle Sellards, Mrs. Elizabeth Sellards Hoff, Mrs. Holt O. Fleetwood, Mrs. James Thomas Sellards, James Thomas Sellards, Jr., Benton Taylor, Elizabeth Sellards, Bertha A. Sellards, Mrs. Clara Sellards Nesbit, Alice Nesbit, Mickey Elias Brown, Mrs. Helen Weinberg, Mrs. Laura Knowles, Grady Sellards, W. H. Sellards, Mrs. Sadie Sellards Sommers, Abe G. Sellards, Mrs. Clotine Sellards Peddicord, Mrs. Jean Sellards Ward, Mrs. Viola M. Brown, Mrs. Dr. Dorothy Sellards, John F. Lewis, C. W. Lewis, and Dr. A. G. Sellards. A special fund to aid in securing a durable binding was contributed by Joe Pearson. The text illustrations were made mostly by Elizabeth Keefer Boatright; some by James W. Macon. The hand lettering of the cover page was done by Robert M. Williamson. The 130 copies being published will be distributed to those who participated in the project and to the genealogical and rare book departments of selected libraries.

May 2, 1949

ELIAS HOWARD SELLARDS

INTRODUCTION



THE SELLARDS FAMILY, of Scotch ancestry, is first known in America near the middle of the Eighteenth Century in the upper Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The family is said to have come to America by way of Ulster, Ireland; but the time of leaving Scotland, how long the sojourn in Ulster, and at what date the first Sellards came to America are all unknown. The earliest member of the family of whom a definite record has been found is Hezekiah, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, who is said to have come into the Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania; hence the family presumably entered America by way of a northern port.

The name Sellards may have been derived through various modifications from old French *celier*, meaning one who is in charge of a cellar or a storeroom; or the name may come from middle English *seler*, a sadler. In Scotland and England the names Sellars, Sellar, Seller, and Sellers are not uncommon. Colin Sellar held land in Aberdeen in 1281, and John Sellar was admitted Burgess of Aberdeen in 1407. Thomas Sellar was declared innocent of taking part in the detention of James III, King of Scotland, in Edinburgh Castle in 1482. George Sellar was Burgess of Glasgow in 1577 (Black, 1946). In England there are various derivatives of the name among which is Sellarius, as Bartholomew Sellarius of Kent, England, 1273, and Henry Sellarius. Sellars are notably numerous in Yorkshire (Bradley, 1901). Sellers and Sellars are numerous in colonial records and in the records that have been preserved of the first United States Census, 1790. Given names in the Sellars family resemble those in the Sellards family in that many biblical names are used and also in the occurrence of the unusual given name Tobias.

In 1728 Philip Heinrich Soller and family came to America

from Germany (Sellers, 1925). By 1770 the name had changed to Seller and within a century or less to Sellers. The occasion for the change in spelling is not recorded. However, the original spelling in the German language was with umlaut ö, Söller. In pronunciation the German umlaut ö has a sound more or less between the English o and e and in the English text is sometimes written as the double vowel œ. Since the umlaut does not exist in the English alphabet the ö of Söller was probably written among English speaking people œ and the name later was both written and spoken as Seller. The evidence of the change is found in the will of Philip Heinrich Söller. In the will he is styled as Philip Heinrich Seller, indicating that the name had then become, in common usage, Seller. However, in attaching his signature to the will he used the original spelling and signed as Philip Heinrich Söller. The will was probated in 1769. In the following year Philip's wife, Catharina, made a will in which the name appears both in the will and in the signature as Seller (Office of Register of Wills, Philadelphia. Wills No. 292, 1769 and No. 290, 1773). This is an interesting record of the change of a name of a family within the lifetime of one person.

Such changes in spelling of names were not uncommon in colonial days, and it is possible that the Scotch name Sellar became, in one branch of the family, at about this time, Sellard and later Sellards. There is no evidence of relationship between the Sellers family and the Sellards family, although such relationship from some early time is not impossible.

Persons by the name Sellars, Seller and Sellers lived in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and in some other states in the Eighteenth Century and later, but not, so far as known, in the immediate region of Hezekiah Sellards and family. John Seller served in the Virginia State Militia in 1762; and John Sellars, or Sellers, by act of the General Assembly of Virginia was authorized in 1787 to establish

the town of Frankford in the County of Hampshire (Kercheval, 1837, p. 184; Hening, vol. 12, p. 595).

Other names in early American records which may or may not have a relationship to the Sellards family are Sellard, Sallard, Saliards, and Salyards. The Sellard family in America is said to be of French ancestry. From a member of the family, Mrs. Hetherington, the writer is informed that James Sellard, the first member of the family in America, was born in France in 1758. The family name in France, Mrs. Hetherington says, was La Sellard. James Sellard served in the American Revolution. His descendants now live in New York, Pennsylvania, and other states.

A considerable number of persons by the name Sallard were living in Virginia contemporaneously with Hezekiah Sellards or his children. Sergeant Sallard gave testimony at a court-martial trial of Sergeant Nathan Lewis held at Winchester in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1756 (Brock, vol. 4, p. 400). Captain John Sallard served in the Virginia Militia in 1762 (Hening, vol. 7, p. 493; Kegley, 1938, p. 267), and Captain Sallard served in the Revolutionary War (William and Mary College, Quarterly Historical Magazine, 1st ser., vol. 20, p. 183). The writer has not found the origin of the name Sallard.

In connection with names more or less similar to Sellards, Oscar Riley has called the writer's attention to Joseph Salyards, said by the historian Wayland (1912, p. 288) to have been probably the most famous teacher that has ever lived in the Valley of Virginia. Professor Salyards, born in 1808, taught school in Page, Rockingham, and Shenandoah counties, Virginia, and at the time of his death was a teacher in, and President of, the New Market Polytechnic Institute. The mother of Joseph Salyards, Alice Edwards, was born in England. The father, who died early, was presumably English also, as the original form of the name is said to have been Sailyards (Henkel, 1893). As

shown by land records, a considerable number of persons of the closely similar names of Saliard, Saliards, Salyer, and Salyers lived in Floyd, Lawrence, and Johnson counties, Kentucky. The two families Saliard and Saliards are probably misspelling of Sellards. The Salyer family, according to Hall (1928, vol. 2, p. 511), are of the Salye tribe of France who resisted conquest by Julius Caesar. The first of the family to come to America was Benjamin Salyer, a Huguenot, who came to South Carolina about 1700. Some members of the Salyer family lived in southwest Virginia. The two families thus lived near each other in Virginia and settled in the same region in Kentucky.

In at least one instance a name of one of the rather numerous Sallard family of Virginia was entered as Sallards, the name being Eliphalet Sallards to whom in 1784 was issued military warrant number 2979 for 100 acres of land (Jillson, 1926, chapter 5). The land was in what later became the State of Kentucky, the assignment having been made in return for military service in Virginia.

No proof has been found of relationship between any of the persons listed above and the Hezekiah Sellards family. All persons in America, so far as the writer has been able to determine, who use the spelling Sellards, are of the lineage of the Scotch pioneer Hezekiah Sellards of southwest Virginia.

How many descendants of Hezekiah Sellards are now living in the United States is unknown. If not an estimate, at least an idea of the number by surname Sellards may be obtained from the following records. The number of persons in military service in the United States during World War II was 12,364,000 which is about 9.5 per cent of the population of the United States as of 1940, the population at that time having been 131,669,275 (1940 census). The number of persons by surname Sellards who served in World War II was 38. The percentage in service probably does not hold for each individual family.

However, the fact that 38 by the surname Sellards served indicates, as nearly as one can judge, that the whole population by the surname Sellards in the United States at that time was about 400. This number can not be exact but may be at least indicative.

By way of illustrating variations in spelling of names it may be noted that Summers (1929, p. 563) records Zebart Sallards as buying 122 acres of land on Cage's Creek (Craig's Creek), Virginia, May 20, 1779, and as selling the land March 18, 1782, at which time his name is given as Sebert Sallars (p. 569). Sebitt Sallards, apparently the same person, is recorded as having served on a jury, August 14, 1783 (p. 378). Some of the variations in spelling come certainly from difficulty in reading the handwriting of old records; also those who were unable to write necessarily gave their names orally, the name then being recorded as understood by the person making the entry. Some of the variations in spelling are due obviously merely to printer's mistakes.

Among early recorded spellings of the name of members of the Sellards family are the following: in 1793, John Sellerds, and in 1794, John Sellards; about 1803, Samuel Sellars and in 1804, Samuel Sellards. No entry has been found showing recorded spelling made during the lifetime of Hezekiah Sellards.



HEZEKIAH SELLARDS

THE LIMITED ACCOUNT of Hezekiah Sellards that has survived represents him as a sturdy pioneer and a staunch Presbyterian who on occasion, in the absence of a minister, conducted services in his home. In the Shenandoah Valley he is said to have built his cabin twenty miles from the nearest neighbor. The location of his home is not known but is said to have been in the mountains about the headwaters of the Shenandoah River and hence must have been in or near the colony established by John Lewis, the first settler in Augusta County, whose original settlement in 1732 was within one or two miles of the present city of Staunton (Peyton, 1882). There is no evidence that Hezekiah came into Virginia as early as 1732. He may have come some years later. Waddell (1886, p. 12) says: "Concurrently with the settlement of Lewis, or immediately afterward, a flood of immigrants poured into the country. There was no landlord or proprietor to parcel out the domain; the land was all before them where to choose, and for several years the settlers helped themselves to homes without let or hindrance. It is believed that all the earliest settlers came from Pennsylvania and up the Valley of the Shenandoah." Subsequently grants of land were made to individuals or companies for colonization purposes. Among such early grants in Augusta County was the John Borders grant of 500,000 acres, made in 1736. Search of the records relating to the settlement of the various grants in Augusta County and other Augusta County land and church records, if there are such, might possibly give some additional information on Hezekiah and family in the upper Shenandoah Valley. Hezekiah probably came into the Shenandoah Valley after 1732 and not later than mid 1750's.

In his treatise on "Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America", published by Houghton Mifflin Company, John Fiske says (vol. 2, p. 354): "Between 1730 and 1777 more than half of the Presbyterian population of Ulster came over to America, where it formed more than one-sixth part of our entire population at the time of the Declaration of Independence. A few of these Presbyterians came to New England, where they have left their mark. But the great majority came to Pennsylvania and occupied the mountain country west of the Susquehanna. Thence a steady migration was kept up southeasterly along the Appalachian axis into the southern colonies." It is not unlikely that Hezekiah Sellards or his parents came into Pennsylvania during the earlier years of this period of migration and continued southward into Virginia.

About 1760, with the urge of the pioneer, Hezekiah Sellards moved from the Shenandoah Valley and settled on Walker Creek in what was then Augusta County, Virginia. Walker Creek, a tributary of New River, flows through the present Bland and Giles counties. This creek and the near-by Walker Mountain were named for Dr. Thomas Walker who explored this region in 1749-1750. Connelley (1910) reports that a considerable colony moved from the Shenandoah Valley to found the Walker Creek settlements and suggests that Hezekiah Sellards may have been the leader of this colony. One definitely dated event during Hezekiah's lifetime is the marriage of his daughter Jean or Jennie to Thomas Wiley in 1779. To this marriage Hezekiah objected strenuously but to no purpose. Thomas Wiley had recently arrived from Ireland, and it is not known whether the father's objection was to the man, or because Jennie was young, or for some other reason. No record has been found of Hezekiah's having served in the American Revolution (1775-1781). His birth date is not known, and he may have been past service age at that time, or his presence may have been required at home because of the unsettled conditions on the frontier. His name is

not mentioned in connection with the marriage of his second daughter Elizabeth to John Borders, which occurred after the close of the American Revolution.

The name of Hezekiah's wife is not recorded. Her daughter Jennie Sellards Wiley named one of her sons Adam Brevard Wiley, because, it is said, of blood relationship to the Brevard family. This name, by mispronunciation became, according to Connelley (1910, introduction, p. 11), Adam Prevard Wiley. Jean Brevard, a French Huguenot, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, fled from France to Ulster, Ireland. From Ireland he came to America in company with the McKnith family which, like the Sellards family, had come to Ulster from Scotland. The immigrants probably entered by a North Atlantic port, as they settled in Maryland. Either in Ireland or after coming to America, Jean married a daughter of the McKniths. Jean's son John, born in 1716, moved from Maryland to North Carolina. Adam Brevard, for whom Adam Brevard Wiley was named, was the son of John and grandson of Jean Brevard. It is probable that Hezekiah was somewhat younger than John Brevard, and, assuming that the families either came to America together or were associated after reaching this country, Hezekiah's wife may have been a sister of Adam Brevard. This, however, is undetermined.

It has been reported that Peter John Sellards, a political refugee, left Ireland about 1700 and came to America, and that his son, Peter John, Jr., was the father of Hezekiah Sellards. Of this report the writer has found no verification. The spelling of the names of the persons referred to in this report, whether Sellards, Sellars, et cetera, likewise is not known.

Migrations from Scotland to Ulster occurred at various times during the Seventeenth Century. In Ulster the Scotch maintained the manners, customs, and religious faith of their native country. Some of them, goaded by persecution under the Stuart Kings, had borne arms against the British government. In the revolution of 1688 the Scotch in Ulster sided with William of

Orange. From Lisburn, Antrim, and the country round about they gathered in the city of Londonderry; and although untrained and almost without arms, for three months and until relieved, these Calvinists withstood the army of King James II. During the siege they were plagued by cholera and famine; rats came to be dainties and shoe leather and hides ordinary fare. It is not impossible that members of the Sellards family were in the siege of Londonderry, for a family tradition has it that our Scotch ancestors fought the English with sticks, stones, and bare hands.

Notwithstanding the support given by the Scotch-Irish to the cause of William of Orange, who became King of England in 1689, the Presbyterian Scotch of Ulster were subsequently very harshly treated. They were excluded from the army, the militia, the civil service, and from seats in municipal corporations. Presbyterian marriages were declared to be illegal and attempts made to break up long-established family ties. The chief persecutors were the bishops of the Irish Episcopal Church. In addition to religious persecution, industry and commerce were systematically repressed. In 1698 twenty thousand people left Ulster because of restrictions in the woolen trade.

As early as 1636, non-conformists of Ulster to the number of 140, persecuted by the Established Church, set out for America in the ship "Eagle Wings" but meeting with contrary winds went instead to their native land, Scotland. In 1679, 1682, and 1695 crowds of Scots from Scotland and Ireland migrated to New Jersey, Carolina, and Maryland (Davidson, 1847, chapter 1). Persecution of Presbyterians was particularly severe about 1704, and migration was extensive at that time and in 1719 and later.

The Scotch of Ulster, having heard much of Pennsylvania and the religious freedom there enjoyed, migrated thither in great numbers. The immigrants were mainly farmers, tradesmen, and artisans. However, restrictive measures against both Scotch-Irish

and German immigrants were taken by the Pennsylvania government, and many of these immigrants after about 1732 continued southward into Virginia.

The first definite record of Presbyterians in Virginia west of the Blue Ridge, coming in from Pennsylvania, was in 1737 when a supplication from the people of Beverly Manor, a land grant adjacent to and perhaps a part of the Lewis Colony in Augusta County, was laid before the Presbytery of Donegal County, Pennsylvania. The next year, 1738, Rev. James Anderson was sent to the valley by the Synod of Philadelphia and at the home of John Lewis preached the first sermon ever delivered in that section of the country (Waddell, 1886, p. 17). In this same year two new counties were created for all the territory of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge—Frederick County at the north and Augusta County to the south. Winchester became the county seat of Frederick County. The first settlement in Virginia west of the Blue Ridge was made in 1732 (Waddell, 1886, p. 12), and settlements were few until 1751, after which the Valley of Virginia began to be rapidly settled (DeHass, 1851, p. 39). According to DeHass, many Scotch covenanters came into the valley at this time. The Scotch-Irish went extensively into the County of Augusta, and according to Waddell (1886, p. 4) many of the people of Augusta County at that time were descendants of the defenders of Londonderry. The first Sellards of whom we have definite record, Hezekiah, as already stated, was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian who came into Virginia from Pennsylvania into what was then Augusta County, Virginia, and hence may be among those referred to by Waddell as descendants of the defenders of Londonderry.

The Valley of Virginia into which Hezekiah came was then, as now, a land of charm and beauty. The width of the valley is some forty or fifty miles. On the western horizon are the Alleghany, Shenandoah, and North Mountains; to the east is Blue Ridge. The valley is drained by the Shenandoah River, which

flows north into the Potomac. The length of the valley north-south to the headwaters of the Shenandoah is about 125 miles.

Through this valley in middle Eighteenth Century streamed the thousands of hardy frontiersmen, many of them from Pennsylvania, who settled southwestern Virginia. Here they found almost ideal conditions. The winters were less severe than farther north and the summers not too hot, with delightful spring and fall. The Indians used southwest Virginia chiefly as hunting ground, the game being abundant, and there were few Indian settlements. Up to the early 1750's the Indians in the country and those that came annually to hunt were peaceably disposed toward the incoming settlers, but later they became intensely hostile and continued so until 1794 or 1795 when peace was finally established (Johnston, 1906, p. 150; Hall, 1928, vol. 1, p. 43). The early years when the Indians were quiescent, when the people were allowed their much coveted religious freedom, and when they were free or nearly so of taxation by the Government, were halcyon days for the immigrants from overcrowded and intolerant Europe. Later came Indian hostilities. The way in which the settlers clung to their unprotected homes in the wilderness of southwest Virginia through forty years of continuous and devastating Indian raids is almost unbelievable. The pattern of the Indian raids remained much the same through all these years. A band of Indians would fall suddenly upon a home or a settlement, kill the men, and sometimes the children, take the women and possibly some of the children and disappear in the forest. Many of those taken captive later escaped or were ransomed. The men, if taken alive, were often subsequently killed. When about to be overtaken, the Indians would kill the women and children. It was indeed a hardy frontier people that settled a country under such conditions.

When Hezekiah Sellards left his cabin home at the headwaters of the Shenandoah and moved southwestward across the James and New or Kanawha Rivers to settle on Walker Creek, he went

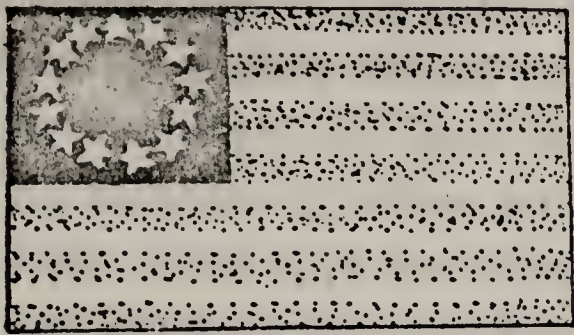
from a region of lesser to greater Indian hostility. In this move he traveled not roads in the ordinary sense, but trails through the woods marked only by cut or blazed trees. Travel was on foot and on horseback, the men walking, the women and smaller children riding. Like Abraham of old, they took their flocks, such as they may have had, with them. No feed probably could be carried for the horses and cattle, and time must necessarily be allowed for the animals to graze for food. Under these conditions the distance traveled, about 125 miles, became a considerable journey.

William E. Connelley has used as a frontispiece to his publication "Eastern Kentucky Papers," an idealized picture of the Hezekiah Sellards colony on this journey from Shenandoah Valley to Walker Creek. This picture is real only in the sense that it shows how the pioneer families of that time dressed and how they traveled—following trails through the country, taking with them their stock and whatever household possessions they were able to carry, the men having their guns ready at all times to obtain game and to defend themselves and their families.

Something of the pioneer conditions of southwest Virginia as late as the early 1800's may be inferred from the following county court order relating to taverns, issued by the Tazewell County Court, July, 1801 (County Court Records Book, 1800-1831, p. 35) :

Ordered that the Tavern rates for this County be as follows to wit For a Dinner 25 cents, a breakfast 17 cents, Lodging in clean sheets 8 cents, Whiskey by the half pint 8 cents, Rum French Brandy or wine by the half pt 25 cents, Cider beer or Mathagalum by the quart 8 cents, Peach or Apple Brandy by the half pint 12½ cents. Corn oats or barley by the gallon 8 cents, Stalage with hay or fodder for 12 hours 12½ cents, Pasturage for 12 hours 12½ cents.

HEZEKIAH'S CHILDREN



U. S. Flag of 1777

THE CHILDREN of Hezekiah were born in Virginia where they lived until they reached adult life. Later they moved into Kentucky, this migration of the several families having been made between 1794 and 1804.

In Virginia.—Whether or not Hezekiah was married when he built his cabin in the Shenandoah Valley is not known. One would like to think that his bride was with him and that together they were making a home in this new country. However, records as to the time of his marriage are wanting. He is said to have had a large family of children, of whom only four in this pioneer country lived to grow up, two daughters and two sons. Of these, the oldest was Jean or Jennie, who married Thomas Wiley. The other children were, in order of age, Elizabeth, John, and Samuel.

With regard to Jean's birth date we know only that she was born previous to 1765 (1810 census). Since she was married in 1779, her birth date must have been as early as near 1760, or she may have been born earlier than 1760. Jennie may have been born before the family moved from the Shenandoah Valley. Jennie's sister, Elizabeth, was born within the interval 1765 to 1770 (1810 and 1830 census), probably near 1765, since she is said to have been married soon after the Revolutionary War. Her husband, John Borders, served in the English army and after the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781 became a citizen of Virginia. John was born between 1765 and 1770 and Samuel between 1770 and 1775. John's first wife was born between 1765 and 1770. Samuel's wife, as indicated in census reports, was born between 1775 and 1784. Apparently Samuel and wife both

died between 1730 and 1740 as neither appears in the 1740 census reports.

The dates of the death of Hezekiah and his wife are not known, but apparently neither was living at the time the families moved to Kentucky, and both may have died much earlier, as there is no mention of either father or mother in 1789 when their son born about 1774 was killed, their daughter Jennie taken captive, and her four children killed by Indians.

In Connelley's account of the Sellards family, Hezekiah's two sons are referred to as Jack and Tom; in the census reports they are listed as John and Samuel. Jack, of course, is John. The discrepancy in the name of the other son may arise from the fact that in the census reports but one name is listed, so that if the second son's given name was Samuel Thomas, it would appear in the list as Samuel. A comparable record is that of the writer's brother, James Thomas Sellards, known all his life as Tom but listed in the census report as James.

The Walker Creek settlement in Virginia where the children grew up was pioneer country and was, by shifting of county lines, successively in the following counties: Augusta, until 1769; Botetourt, 1769 to 1773; Fincastle, 1773 to 1776; Montgomery, 1776 to 1790; Wythe, 1790 to 1799; Tazewell, 1799. Giles and Bland counties were formed after the Sellards, Borders, and Wiley families moved from Virginia. Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, was, during their childhood, an almost unexplored country infested with hostile Indians. The route of travel from northern Tennessee to the Indian settlements in Ohio passed not far to the west of them, and Indian raids were always to be feared. The country was practically without roads, and travel was on foot or horseback. Each household was, insofar as possible, a complete unit, producing and storing the yearly food supply; the men busy with farming, building, hunting, and exploring; the women occupied with weaving, sewing, and household duties. Hezekiah's two daughters, following their marriage,

established homes in the settlement. Jean's husband had, in fact, cleared land and built his cabin before their marriage. Elizabeth and her husband, John Borders, located near them. The two sons probably remained at home considerably longer than did the daughters.

No portrait or likeness of Hezekiah's children has come down to us, other than a partial word picture of Jennie. Connelley, who obtained information from Adam Wiley and others, says that she was above medium height; her face agreeable and indicating superior intelligence. Her eyes were black. Her hair, which was dark in later life, was said to have been tinged with auburn in her youth. She was persistent and determined in any matter she had decided to accomplish and was proficient in spinning, weaving and other work of the household. She labored in her father's fields, was familiar with every feature of woodcraft, and was a splendid shot with the rifle; even after she settled in the Big Sandy Valley, Kentucky, it required an expert to equal her. Before her marriage she had killed bears, wolves, panthers, and other wild animals. She was at home in the woods and could hold her way over the trails of the country either by day or by night. Mrs. Susan Connelley, great-grandmother of the historian Connelley, who knew Mrs. Wiley well, presumably after the family moved to Kentucky, describes her as having very dark hair, tall, handsome of form and face until old age made her heavy and slow; very intelligent, kindly disposition but firm and determined, and a devout and earnest Christian (Connelley, 1910).

Migration to Kentucky.—Settlements began in Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, about 1775. The settlements in the Big Sandy Valley were somewhat delayed as compared to some other parts of the State on account of Indian depredations. This valley, being a route of travel by the Indians going from settlements in Ohio to Tennessee and North Carolina, was not safely open to settlement until about 1795 (Hall, 1928, vol. 1, p. 43).

A few settlers made temporary settlements in this region in 1780 to 1790. In the late 1780's Mathias Harman and others established Harman's Station on Levisa River just below the mouth of Johns Creek in what is now Johnson County, this being the first English outpost in the Big Sandy Valley of which there is a definite record. In 1791 the first permanent house was built in what later became Prestonsburg. Land surveys had been made by John Graham as early as 1787 (Hall, 1928, vol. 1).

Kentucky was admitted to the Union in 1792, and settlement in the State thereafter progressed rapidly. Late in the Eighteenth Century and during the first years of the Nineteenth, many families moved from southwest Virginia into northeast Kentucky, particularly into the region known as the Big Sandy Valley. This region, drained by the Big Sandy River and its tributaries, is in northeastern Kentucky adjacent to Virginia and West Virginia. Among those who moved from Virginia to Kentucky at this time were the four children of Hezekiah Sellards and their families.

The dates of migration are not exactly known but can be approximately determined by county and census records. In the 1790's the Big Sandy Valley in which the families settled was a part of Mason County and, according to Hall (1928, vol. 1, p. 57), was in District No. 2 of that County. A list of the taxpayers of 1793 in District 2 of Mason County in the then new State of Kentucky contains the name of no one of the families Sellards, Wiley, or Borders. Court orders show that John Sellards was exempt from the levies of Mason County July 27, 1794 (Hall, 1928, vol. 2, p. 649). This is the earliest record of a member of the Sellards family in Kentucky. That John had recently come into Kentucky seems probable by an entry in Calendar of Virginia State Papers, volume 6, page 383, May 27, 1793, indicating that John Sellarde (presumably Sellards), Wythe County, was then a member of a volunteer Company of the Virginia State Militia under command of Captain Hugh Caperton. The Company was ordered into service for the defense of Greenbrier and

Kanawha counties, Virginia (now West Virginia), December 12, 1791, but apparently was not fully recruited until December, 1792 (Cal. Virginia State Papers, vol. 6, pp. 323 and 657). A list of the Company as of May 27, 1793, shows eighty officers and men, mostly from Greenbrier, Kanawha, and Montgomery counties. Two, George Abbot and John Sellar, were from Wythe County, which was created from Montgomery County in 1790. Age of enlistees is not given, but several are listed as boys and one, not mustered, as a little boy. Three privates are listed as married, one having been married while in service; the others presumably were not married. John Sellar at the time of this service was in his early twenties. The Company was disbanded in December, 1793. It seems that following his military service in Virginia in 1793, John came into Kentucky, probably in 1794. The exemption from levies in 1794 may have been a partial reward for military service. His marriage to a Virginia girl, maiden name not known, may have occurred at about this time. In the 1850 census Adam Wiley, then fifty-three years old, is listed as having been born in Kentucky, indicating that the Wileys came into Kentucky as settlers as early as 1797 or possibly 1798, as Connelley gives 1798 as Adam Wiley's birth date. However, both Meek and Lewis give 1800 as the date of removal of the Wiley family to Kentucky. The Borders family, according to Connelley, came to Kentucky in 1802. Samuel Sellar and family moved to Kentucky at the time of this general migration into the Big Sandy Valley, but the exact date is not known. Samuel Sellar appeared as a customer of Judge Graham in Prestonsburg in 1804. At the time of the 1810 census all four families were living in Floyd County, Kentucky. Floyd County was formed in 1800 from the counties of Mason, Montgomery, and Fleming.

In Kentucky.—Information on these families after their move to Kentucky is limited. The Wileys settled in what became Johnson County, created in 1844 from Floyd and other counties. Their farm on the Levisa River, just below the mouth of Toms Creek,

was about eight miles downstream from Harman's Station, to which Jennie had fled at the time of her escape from the Indians, and nine or ten miles from the cave where she had been held captive and from which she made her escape. One can understand with what emotions she returned to these localities of her own great sorrow in the cruel murder, about ten years earlier by her captors, of her infant child. Jennie Sellards Wiley died of paralysis in 1831; Thomas Wiley died in 1810. Both are buried in the Wiley burying ground on Toms Creek in Johnson County, Kentucky. An account of the captivity of Jennie Sellards Wiley is given on a later page.

It is said that John Borders and family left Virginia with the intention of going to Ohio but stopped in Kentucky because of John's illness. They settled in what is now Lawrence County, created from Floyd and Greenup counties in 1822. John Borders was living at the time the 1810 census was taken, but his name does not appear in the 1820 census. Hezekiah's daughter, John Borders' wife, died presumably in the 1830's as her name does not appear in the 1840 census.

The Samuel Sellards family is listed in the Floyd County 1810 and 1820 census records and in the Lawrence County 1830 records. Samuel is recorded as having purchased land on Big Blaine Creek, Lawrence County, in 1829. In the census reports the name is spelled Sullard, Sullards, and Sellard; in the land record it is spelled Sallards.

John Sellards settled on Buffalo Fork of Johns Creek in what is now Floyd County. He, as well as his brother Samuel and brother-in-law Thomas Wiley, appears as a customer of Judge Graham in Prestonsburg. From the Floyd County Court orders it appears that John Sellards died in January, 1839, or possibly late in the preceding year. The following entry is found in Book No. 7, page 261: "Susanna, widow of John appeared in open court and after hearing the will read, declared she would not take or accept the provisions made for her by such will, or any

part thereof and removed all benefit which she might claim by such will." The following additional information is given by Hall (vol. 2, p. 649): "Henry C. Harris was appointed guardian, March 11, 1839, for their children." Mrs. Evelyn J. Salisbury, who has examined the records for the writer, finds that on page 290 of Book 7, the infant heirs of John and Susanna Sellards are listed as Levina, Phebe, Jarratt S., and Arelinda. An entry in the same book, page 349, reads as follows: "Thomas Davis, John W. Sellards, Thomas A. Sellards produced a bill of exception for themselves. Motion was made for Katherine Wellman". The identity of Katherine Wellman is not known, but she probably was a daughter of John Sellards.

The Floyd County books also indicate transfer of land from Henry C. Harris, Administrator, to John Sellards, Jr., and Thomas Davis. The record reads in part as follows: "This indenture made the Eighteenth day of September, 1840, between Henry C. Harris, Administrator with the will of John Sellards, deceased, of the one part and Thomas Davis and John Sellards Jr." etc. (Deed Book D, page 435). The papers are signed by John W. Sellards and Thomas Davis. From another entry in the transfer it appears that Thomas Davis and John W. Sellards were living on the land at the time of the transfer of title to them. This entry reads as follows: "The Buffalo tract of land on which said Davis (and) Sellards now live". This transfer of land to Davis and Sellards was evidently made in connection with the settling of the estate of John Sellards, Sr. Thomas Davis married Elizabeth, daughter of John Sellards, Sr., and hence was brother-in-law to John Sellards, Jr.



INDIAN CAPTIVITY OF JENNIE SELLARDS WILEY

THE HOME of Jean or Jennie Sellards Wiley in Virginia was near that of a well-known hunter, woodsman, and Indian fighter, Mathias Harman (1736-1832). This seeming protection against Indians ultimately brought about the greatest tragedy of the Sellards family, an Indian attack which resulted in the death of six members of the family and the captivity of Mrs. Wiley.

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Harman, being acquainted with the frontier country, often assisted settlers in finding land on which to locate. In the spring of 1777 he is said to have led a number of settlers to Abb's Valley southwest of Walker Creek in what is now Tazewell County. Among these settlers were two brothers who had recently come from northern Ireland, Thomas and Samuel Wiley. Samuel settled in Abb's Valley, but Thomas purchased a tract of land from Harman and built a two-room cabin located about one-half mile from Harman's house. It was to this cabin that he brought his bride, Jennie Sellards, in 1779.

Captain Henry Harman, older brother of Mathias, born about 1726, also lived on Walker Creek in the present Bland County, Virginia. He was fond of hunting and was accustomed to go hunting in Kentucky each fall. On November 12, 1788, with his sons George, age twenty-one, and Mathias, age nineteen, and a George Draper, he set out for the usual fall hunt. The hunting place selected was on the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River in Kentucky. On the hunt the party was attacked by Indians. Accounts differ, but the Indians were dispersed and one or more killed. Lieutenant Walter Crockett in a letter to Governor Randolph dated February 16, 1789, refers to Henry Harman as having had a

skirmish with the Indians "late in the fall, when he and his two sons behaved like heroes." (Cal. Virginia State Papers, vol. 4, p. 564.) Connelley (1910, 1922) states that the attack on the Wiley family immediately followed this battle with the Indians, but in this he is in error as it was nearly a year later when the Indians attacked the settlement in which Mathias Harman and Thomas Wiley lived. Connelley apparently has confused the senior Mathias Harman, who lived on a farm adjoining Thomas Wiley, with the younger Mathias Harman, his nephew, son of Henry Harman, who participated with his father in the Tug River battle. The senior Mathias Harman was not in that battle (Harman, 1925, p. 244).

Captain Henry Harman was wounded in the skirmish in the fall of 1788, and the Indians, thinking he had been killed, intended in their attack, as was learned later, to attack others of the Harman family and came by mistake to the home of Thomas Wiley. The Indian band making the attack consisted, according to Connelley (1910), of three Shawnees, three Wyandots, three Delawares, and two Cherokees, the leader, according to Harman (1925, p. 95), being a Shawnee known as Black Wolf, who had fought in the Tug River battle of the previous year.

The attack on the Wiley home came on a rainy afternoon, the first of October, 1789. Thomas Wiley was away. John Borders, who passed by the cabin during the day, urged Jennie to bring her family to his home for the night or until Thomas returned, which she agreed to do. With her were her four children and her youngest brother, a lad of about fifteen. Late in the afternoon the cabin was suddenly filled with Indians. The fifteen-year-old boy and three of Jennie's children were killed at once. Jennie would have been killed if one of the Shawnees, apparently a chief or priest, had not protested and claimed her as his captive. The life of the remaining child, aged about fifteen months, was saved temporarily by Jennie's protesting and making signs that she would carry it.

After the raid, according to the best available accounts, the Indians, taking Jennie as a captive, retreated westward, crossing the Bluestone River and Great Flat Topped Mountain. From Flat Topped Mountain they continued northwest, following the highland route between Tug and Guyandotte Rivers in what is now West Virginia, and on the fourth day turned westward to the Tug River. Near the end of this day Jennie's strength gave way, and she was unable longer to keep up with the Indians, whereupon her child, which she had carried all this way, was taken from her and killed. After crossing the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River, the Indians continued westward in what is now Kentucky until they crossed the Louisa or Levisa River, after which they turned north to the Ohio River. The Ohio was at flood stage, and the Indians, after following the river to near the present town of Greenup, turned south along Sandy Creek and camped for a time in a rock shelter in what is now Lawrence County, Kentucky, and from there moved to a cave shelter in Johnson County.

As soon as possible after the Indian attack, Mathias Harman led a selected group of men in pursuit of the raiders. Their trail was found and followed to their crossing on the Louisa River, where pursuit was given up.

Jennie was pregnant at the time of her capture, and her child, a boy, born at the rock shelter in Lawrence County, was killed by the Indians. After some months in captivity, she made a remarkable escape from the Johnson County camp and, after traveling all night in an unknown country, reached, seemingly by intuition, a settlement established by Mathias Harman and others on the Louisa River at the mouth of Johns Creek. Her escape from the Indian camp was made at a time when, owing to continued rains, all streams of the region were in flood stage, and it was by wading and swimming these flooded streams that she was able to elude the pursuing Indians and to reach the settlement. Jennie is said to have had no knowledge of the exist-

ence of this settlement, and one of the legends of her escape is that she learned of this new settlement by a vision and thus made her way to it. However, it is to be remembered that Jennie's nearest neighbor in Virginia was Mathias Harman, who as early as about 1755 had built a log house on Louisa River at the mouth of Johns Creek and who at the time of Jennie's captivity was planning to take a colony of settlers to that place. The plan to establish a colony on Johns Creek was so far completed that, according to Harman (1925, pp. 242-243), when pursuit of the Indians was abandoned, Mathias Harman and those with him continued to the proposed settlement on Louisa River. Meanwhile his brother, Henry, led the others of the proposed colony to the same settlement. So important an undertaking as a new settlement in an Indian-infested country could not fail to have been much discussed in the community and must have been known to Jennie Wiley. Moreover, the camp in which Jennie was held captive was no more than nine or ten miles from the new settlement, and Jennie might have learned of its location through her captors, or knowing that the settlement was planned might have dreamed of its accomplishment or at least would naturally hope that the settlement had been made. Nevertheless, her success in reaching the new settlement, traveling at night over a thickly timbered hilly country without roads, was a remarkable accomplishment of an expert woodsman.

Soon after her escape from the Indians Jennie rejoined her husband in the Walker Creek settlement, where the family continued to live until they moved to Kentucky. Other children were born to them, replacing, insofar as they could be replaced, those that had been so tragically lost.

Connelley (1910, 1922) gives 1787 as the date of the captivity of Jennie Wiley. In this, however, he was obviously in error. The Calendar of Virginia State Papers, volume 5, page 42, contains a letter dated October 20, 1789, by Walter Crockett, County Lieu-

tenant of Montgomery County, to Governor Beverly Randolph. This letter is as follows:

Agreable to your Excellencie instructions to me sometime last spring, I Ordered Out two spies on the frunteers of Montgomery County which Continues on duty at this time, but the frunteers of that County is Seventy or Eighty miles in length, it was emposseble for two men to make the nes-sery discoverys and to watch all the inroads that led to the frunteers of the County. On the first of this instant A party of Indians took one Willey's family, killed and scalped foure of his Children and took his wife and her youngest Child prisoners. About the same time they killed one Whitley, and masscreed him in Abrbares manner. There went Twelve men in persute of them Emeadiately, and was gon Twelve days when I left home and was not returned, therefore I can Give Know account what success they had. I emeadiately Ordered a Capt. and Fifty men with proper officers to Rainge on the frunteers for one month from the time of thire Rendezvous-ing at the place appinted for them to meet. This is a true account of what happened in the County of Montgomery by the incursings of the Indians last Summer.

Sir, I am with Regaurd,

Your Excelenecy most Obe't Humble serut.

On page 181 of the same volume is a letter written by J. D. Smith, County Lieutenant, Russell County, under date of July 4, 1790, to Governor Randolph. This letter contains the following statements:

Early last month a party of hostile Indians crossed through this narrow County and fell on the House of a certain Capt. Newland in Washington county near this County line; plundered his house of all that was valuable that they could carry away, burnt many of his goods that they could not carry, and took his wife and three children prisoners; but being quickly pursued and like to be overtaken, they kill'd & scalped the woman & children in this County & made their escape.

Last Spring John Frazier, Esq., had his son (a little Boy)

taken prisoner, & I am well inform'd that unfortunate man has since had the rest of his family killed on the Kentucky road.

*I doubt not but your Excellency has been informed of Mrs. Wyley's oath, who was taken prisoner last fall and runaway from the Indians late in the winter. I am credibly informed that her deposition was taken in Montgomery County, & reports that the Indians informed her they would bring four hundred Indians against Clinch River & Blewstone this summer. * * * I find it exceeding difficult to get men to range, as the whole of this county from its narrowness is considered as frontier—a man will choose rather to submit to a fine than have his helpless family exposed to danger while he performs a tour of duty. * * **

*Permit me, Sir, to instance one act committed last fall on the line dividing this County & Montgomery, on the person of a certain Mr. Whitley, who went a few miles in the woods hunting his Horses, when the Indians fell on him, killed him, and cut him into small pieces; * * **

I have the Honour to be,

Your Excellencie's obed't H'ble Serv't.

Summers (1903, p. 426) refers to the oath made by Jennie Wiley.

These reports show clearly that Jennie Wiley was taken captive by the Indians on the first day of October, 1789, and escaped previous to July 4, 1790. The letters show also the extremely serious conditions with respect to Indian depredations that existed in Virginia at that time. That depredations by the Indians did not cease in this part of Virginia with those referred to in the two letters cited is shown by a letter from Colonel Walter Crockett to Governor Randolph, written September 3, 1790 (Cal. Virginia State Papers, vol. 5, p. 205), which contained the following paragraph:

Sir,

I, a few days ago rec'd your letter dated in June last, informing me the President of the United States has author-

ized the Executive of this State to afford us some assistance in case the savages should commit Depredations in our county. I am induced to believe, if the authority be no further extended, that it will be of very little service to us, after the commission of hostilities on the frontiers of this county, 250 miles from the Executive. Communications would then be altogether unnecessary, the savages would be out of reach before orders could be received. A week or two ago, 5 or 6 persons were killed by the Indians on Clinch, in Russell county, which is very near us; it is uncertain when hostilities may be committed on the inhabitants of this County, but I think we are in as emenent danger as any people can possibly be exposed to.

The captivity of Daniel Boone and the murder of his son, Daniel, Jr., occurred in 1789 in Botetourt County adjoining Montgomery (Cal. Virginia State Papers, vol. 5, p. 87). The County of Wythe was formed out of Montgomery County in 1789 (Cal. Virginia State Papers, vol. 5, p. 106). Walter Crockett is mentioned as residing in that part of the county which became Wythe County.

The Jennie Wiley Indian captivity was a much told story in southwest Virginia and in the Big Sandy Valley of Kentucky for a century or more and with much telling came to have several versions and acquired supplementary details. Zephaniah Meek (1887, pp. 450-458) gives an account of Jennie Wiley drawn, as he says, from the most reliable sources and cites Hardesty's "Historical and Biographical (Geographical) Encyclopedia" as a principal source of facts. The incidents of the captivity of Jennie and the murder of her younger brother and her four children are given in Meek's account very much as were subsequently given in the Connelley account. Like Connelley, Meek says that the Indians found the Ohio River in flood stage and did not cross but turned back and remained in Kentucky. Nearly a century had elapsed since the event of which Meek was writing occurred, and in that time the story, perpetuated mostly by word

of mouth, had evidently acquired embellishments. Meek remarks that "were we to repeat all the legends that have been handed down from the days of Jenny Wiley they would seem too incredible for belief * * *. So in the preparation of this chapter we have confined ourselves to facts, leaving out the fanciful." He says also that he was born and reared almost in sight of the Wiley farm (in Johnson County, Kentucky) and was perfectly familiar with all the leading facts in the life of Jennie Wiley, during her stay with the Indians and after her escape. Meek was related by marriage to the Wiley family, through the Borders family.

Virgil Anson Lewis in his "History of West Virginia" (1889) gives a version of the Jennie Sellards Wiley story not unlike that given by Meek. However, he seems not to have seen Meek's account, as he says that "no chronicler of the West has given it a place in frontier history." Lewis credits his information to Jennie's descendants, mentioning her nephew Archibald Borders, who was then living. He mentions also Mrs. William C. Crum and Rev. John Jarrel of Wayne County, West Virginia; and Dr. G. Murray whose "step mother was a sister." For sister presumably the word daughter was intended. Jennie's daughter Sarah, after the death of her first husband, Christian Yost, married Samuel Murray. Dr. George Murray was the fourth son of Samuel Murray. So far as known, Jennie had no sister other than Elizabeth. Lewis mentions two members of the party that pursued the Indians, Lazarus Damrod and Mathias Harman. The remainder of the story as given by Lewis is much like that told by Meek.

Both Meek and Lewis report that Jennie Wiley was held captive for more than eleven months. However, it will be noted that Lieutenant Smith's report in which reference is made to her escape was dated July 4, 1790. Having been taken captive on October 1, 1789, she was necessarily a captive for less than nine months, and apparently much less, as Smith reports that she escaped from the Indians "late in the winter," which would be

the winter or early spring of 1790, indicating a captivity of six months or less.

Summers (1903, p. 426) and Pendleton (1920, p. 460) each give a brief account of the Wiley captivity. Summers' account, a single paragraph, is as follows: "On the first day of October, 1789, a party of Indians captured the family of one Wiley, who lived on the headwaters of the Clinch. They killed and scalped four of his children and took his wife and youngest child into captivity. Mrs. Wiley soon made her escape, and upon her return made oath that the Indians told her that they would bring four hundred Indians against Clinch and Bluestone in the summer of 1790". Summers is in error in saying that the family lived on the headwaters of the Clinch. Pendleton refers to the Wiley family as living on Clear Fork one-half mile above the mouth of Cove Creek. In Pendleton's account the name of Mrs. Wiley is given as Elizabeth.

A much more complete account is given by David E. Johnston (1906) in "A History of Middle New River Settlements and Contiguous Territory", pages 98-108 and 148-149. This account, which obviously is intended to be meticulously correct and very complete, nevertheless differs in several important respects from that given by Meek (1887), Lewis (1889), and Connelley (1910, 1922). Johnston gives the date of captivity as October 1, 1789, which is correct as proved by Lieutenant Crockett's report of October 20, 1789, to the Governor. The place where the Wileys were living, Johnston says, was on Clear Fork, a tributary to Wolf Creek on what was then known (1906) as the Dill place. Mrs. Wiley's name is given as Virginia, although her name was Jean or Jennie. He says that Virginia was taken to Chillicothe, Ohio, and remained there until September, 1792, when she escaped with the help of another captive, Samuel Lusk. In giving 1792 as the date of escape of Mrs. Wiley, Johnston is certainly wrong, as proved by the report, already referred to, made July 4, 1790, by J. D. Smith to Governor Randolph.

As authority for his account of the Jennie Wiley captivity, Johnston cites a letter of Armstrong Wiley and a report said to have been made by Colonel Robert Trigg to the Governor of Virginia contained in the Calendar of Virginia State Papers. The relationship of Armstrong Wiley to Jennie Wiley is unknown. He may have been a descendant of Thomas Wiley's brother Samuel. The report by Colonel Robert Trigg to the Governor of Virginia has not been found by the writer. On April 10, 1793, Daniel Trigg reported to the Governor on Indian depredations in Wythe and Montgomery counties; and on October 17, 1793, Robert Crockett submitted to the Governor a petition to be presented to the Speaker and House of General Assembly of Virginia seeking protection against Indian depredations in Wythe County. This petition was in part as follows (Cal. Virginia State Papers, vol. 6, p. 602) :

That notwithstanding the negotiation of the late proposed Treaty, a period in which we had a right to have expected peace, but their depredations on our frontier during that time was as frequent as ever. A short statement of which, since the first of March, your petitioners beg leave to represent to your humble body.

On the 8th of the said month of March, a certain John Davidson was killed, and some valuable horses carried off. On the 8th of April a certain John Allsup was shot thro' the shoulder, not far from his own house. On the 28th of this same month, upwards of forty Horses were carried off. On the 24th of July, one of Capt. Crockett's men was killed, and one other taken prisoner. On the 10th of September six horses were carried off by a small party of Indians.

The incident of July 24 when one of Captain Crockett's men was killed and one other taken prisoner is evidently the same as that detailed by Johnston (1906, p. 102), there reported to have occurred in 1792. Summers (1903, p. 436) describes this incident as having occurred in March, 1793.

Other references occur to incidents mentioned in the petition.

The murder of John Davidson on March 8, 1793, is described by Johnston (1906, pp. 108-111 and 149-150) and is referred to in a report of Daniel Trigg to the Governor made April 10, 1793. The theft of horses on September 10, 1793, is referred to by Captain Arthur Lewis (Cal. Virginia State Papers, vol. 6, p. 553) in a report to the Governor made September 29, 1793, as follows:

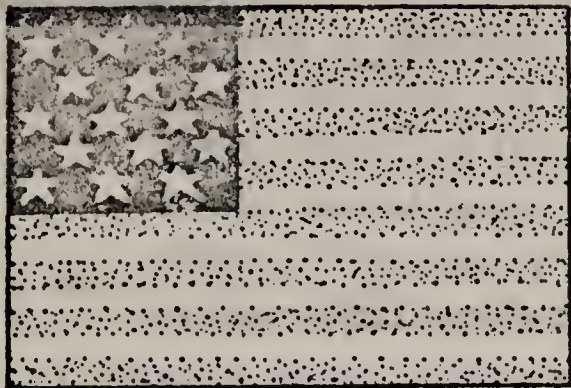
A few days past, three Indians came into the settlement at the mouth of East River, stole Seven or Eight Horses. Eight of Captain Crockett's men that are stationed at the mouth of East River followed, overtook them on Guyandotte, killed one and wounded another very bad, brought back the Horses.

It is thus seen that the events cited in the petition occurred in 1793. Hence apparently the date of captivity of Samuel Lusk was 1793 and not 1792, as given by Johnston. In any case there seems to be no relationship between any of these incidents and the captivity of Jennie Wiley in 1789 or her escape in 1790. Johnson, page 108, quoting from Armstrong Wiley's letter, says that Thomas and Mrs. Wiley are buried in the Wiley burying ground at Wiley Falls in Giles County, Virginia. Inasmuch as the Wiley family moved from Virginia to Kentucky about 1798 or 1800, it is extremely unlikely that Thomas and Jennie were taken to Virginia for burial. Mrs. Nannie Carns, great-great-granddaughter of Jennie Wiley, informs the writer that the cemetery in which Thomas and Jennie Wiley are buried is on the Samuel Spears farm about three-fourths of a mile below the mouth of Toms Creek in Johnson County, Kentucky (letter of May 26, 1948). Toms Creek is a tributary of Louisa River. Confusion has probably arisen because there is thus a Wiley burying ground in Giles County, Virginia, and in Johnson County, Kentucky. The Thomas Wiley farm in Kentucky was at the mouth of Toms Creek.

The Connelley story of the Jennie Wiley captivity (1910) was intended to be very complete and was obtained, the author says,

chiefly from Jennie's son Adam and from Mrs. Susan Jaynes Connelley. About twelve years after his principal publication on the Jennie Wiley captivity was issued, Connelley was told that the mother of Jennie Wiley, the wife of Hezekiah, was a Cherokee Indian (Connelley, 1922, p. 135). This part of the story does not appear elsewhere and is supported only by the statement of the one who reported it to Mr. Connelley—a Mr. Davis. If the wife of Hezekiah was Cherokee or part Cherokee, it is strange that this should have been unknown, as it apparently was, to her grandson Adam Wiley and to Mrs. Susan Jaynes Connelley, as well as to all the early historians who wrote of the Jennie Wiley captivity. Moreover, the entire background of the incident makes such an occurrence unlikely. Hezekiah's marriage, as nearly as can be estimated from the birth dates of his children, was in the 1750's at a time when the Indians in southwest Virginia were very hostile to the white settlers. Moreover, if Jennie had been part Cherokee, the Indians probably would not have killed her children. One may feel very sure that this part of the story is another of the supplementary details introduced into the account a century or more after the Indian captivity of Jennie Wiley and is one of the "fanciful" additions referred to by Zephaniah Meek.

GRANDCHILDREN OF HEZEKIAH



U. S. Flag of 1795

IN THE FAMILIES of his four children, Hezekiah Sellards had forty or more grandchildren. Twenty or more of these reached maturity and established families.

The Thomas Wiley family.—The death of five children of the Wiley family in the Indian raid of 1789 has been mentioned. With Thomas and Jennie in their new home in Kentucky, according to Zephaniah Meek (1887), were Sarah, Hezekiah, Jayne, Jain, or Jennie, Adam, and William, all of whom were born after Jennie returned from Indian captivity. Sarah married Christian Yost and after his death married Samuel Murray. Hezekiah married Christine Nelson. Adam married a Virginia-born girl, Mary, whose maiden name is not known. William, the youngest son, married Neely Dillon in 1823. Jennie or Jain received written permission from her father a short time before his death to marry Richard Williamson. This was given by letter to the clerk of the Floyd County Court asking that he give "liscence of marriage between Rechard Williamson and Jain Wylie". The letter of permission was witnessed by Hezekiah Wiley and Shadrach Ward. In giving this letter in behalf of his daughter, Thomas doubtless remembered his own difficulty in getting permission of Hezekiah to marry Jain's mother in 1779. Additional to the letter from Jain's father, the groom and his best man, Shadrach Ward, were required to give a bond which read as follows:

Know all men by these presents that we, Richard Williamson and Shadrach Ward, of Floyd County, are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the penal sum of fifty pounds for the true payment whereof we

bind ourselves, our heirs and firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated the 9th day of October, 1810.

The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas there is a marriage shortly intended to be had and solemnized between the above bound Richard Williamson and Jenny Wiley, of the county aforesaid. If therefore there shall be no lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue (Hall, 1928, vol. 2, p. 649).

The letter to the clerk may have been necessary because of illness of the father, making it impossible for him to be present in person to give consent to the marriage of his daughter. The Wiley home was fifteen or twenty miles from the county seat, Prestonsburg, which was a considerable journey in those days of slow travel. The marriage occurred on October 11, 1810; the father died before the end of the year. The bond executed by the groom and surety was presumably to comply with the legal requirements of that time in Kentucky relating to marriages. Of the Virginia law Harman (vol. 1, p. 47) says that under the law governing marriages existing in 1800 and for many years thereafter, the contracting parties not only had to obtain the license from the Clerk of the County, but the prospective husband was required to execute bond with surety, before obtaining marriage license. Harman gives copy of Daniel Harman's letter written in November, 1804, requesting that a license be issued for the marriage of his daughter Nancy to Solomon Milam. He gives copy also of the bond executed by the groom and his friend as surety. Both the letter and bond are the same in substance as were given for the Jain Wiley wedding.

Thomas Wiley's sons Adam and William settled in Johnson County. Jain and her husband moved to Twelve Pole Creek in what later became West Virginia. Hezekiah Wiley also lived in West Virginia. Adam has become best known of the Jennie Wiley family by reason of the active interest taken by him in preserving a record of his mother's Indian captivity. Previous to their mar-



Two room log house, the author's boyhood home in Kentucky, built in 1876 by Wiley Williams Sellards and wife, Sarah Menix Sellards. Frame addition at back of house built subsequently probably by Charles Lewis Sellards.



Wiley Williams Sellards



Sarah Menix Sellards



Dr. John Thomas Sellards



Sarah Elizabeth Sellards Lewis



William Jackson Sellards



James Williams Sellards



Dr. Abram Goble Sellards I



Dr. Archibald Borders Sellards



Ronald B. Sellards



Michael and
Connie Sellards



Dr. Andrew Watson Sellards Sr.



Dr. Andrew Jackson William Sellards



Dr. Howard Conger Sellards



Bertha Welker Sellards



Honorable James Thomas Sellards



Mary Elizabeth Sellards Jayne



Dr. Thomas Mitchell Sellards



Dr. Dorothy Davis Sellards



Dr. Abram Goble Sellards II



Gladys Mitchell Sellards



Eugene Watson Sellards Sr.



Eugene Watson Sellards Jr.



Martha Sellards Seaton



Clara Belle Sellards Brown and
George Irven Brown



Joseph Reed Pearson



Gertrude Sellards Pearson



Nancy Carolyn Hemphill



Elias Howard Sellards



Anna Alford Sellards



Dr. Andrew Watson Sellards Jr.



Dr. John Armstrong Sellards



Orden Carlos J. Finlay



Dr. Howard Eugene Sellards



Private Carl Miller Sellards

riage, Jain's husband apparently had lived in what is now West Virginia. Lewis (1889, p. 680) says that the first cabin on the upper waters of Twelve Pole Creek in West Virginia was built in 1799 and that the next year came Richard Williamson, Hezekiah Wiley, Lazarus Lawrence Damrod, and others. The three persons mentioned are from the New River settlement in Virginia.

The John Borders family.—In the John Borders family there were eight children as follows: Michael (1787-1882), married Christine Pack in 1809; Hezekiah, born 1792, married Fannie Davis in 1815; John, born 1794, married Jane Nelson in 1814; Polly, married Isom Daniel; Elizabeth, married Joseph Davis; Jemima, married Felty VanHoose; Katie, married John Brown; and Archibald, born 1798, married Jane Preston in 1820 (Hall, 1928, vol. 2, p. 72). John is said to have become a famous Baptist preacher. Archibald became a leading business man of the Big Sandy Valley and was county judge of Lawrence County from 1850 to 1858. Hezekiah Borders and his wife, Fannie, were Methodists, and their home at Borders Chapel on the Big Sandy River became a rendezvous for church organizations and workers for a generation. Many descendants of Thomas and Jennie Sellards Wiley and of John and Elizabeth Sellards Borders now live in northeastern Kentucky.

The Samuel Sellards family.—The marriage records of Tazewell County contain record of the marriage of Samuel Sellars and Nancy Daniel. The date of the marriage is not given, but the context indicates that the marriage occurred in 1801, 1802 or 1803. In Deed Book 2, page 143, of Tazewell County, date 1803, the name is spelled Sullard, the record being as follows: "Nancy Sullard, formerly Nancy Daniel, leased for ten years her plantation to John Shifely" (Record from County Clerk). That the Samuel Sellars (Sellards) who married Nancy Daniel later moved to Floyd County, Kentucky, is indicated by the following entry found in land entries of Floyd County, Kentucky (Deed

Book A, p. 191): "This indenture 21 of Nov., 1814 between Nancy Sullards of Floyd County, Kentucky (late widow of James Daniel, deceased, of Russel County, Virginia) of first part and Thomas Daniel, Isham Daniel, and George (Daniel) of Floyd County, Ky. Sold to the above 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres lying in Tazewell County Va. willed to me by my late husband James Daniel. Signed, Nancy Sullards." From Hall (1928, vol. 2, p. 136) it is learned that James Daniel, father of Isom, Thomas and George Daniel, came from Yorkshire, England, and settled first in Scott County, Virginia. The 1810 census of Floyd County, Kentucky, shows that in the Samuel Sellards family at that time were two boys born previous to 1800, and four boys born between 1800 and 1810. Of these six boys, three presumably were sons of Nancy's first husband, James Daniel, and were Isom, Thomas, and George Daniel. Polly Borders, as previously shown, married Isom or Isham Daniel. Isom Daniel, as recorded by Hall, settled on Big Sandy River and was killed, when still a young man, while cutting timber on his farm. The Floyd County records show that Samuel Sellards in 1819 was administrator of the estate of P. Daniel. These records indicate that Isom, Thomas and George Daniel were stepsons of Samuel Sellards, and that Isom's death occurred after 1814 but previous to 1819. One of the remaining three boys of the Samuel Sellards family was probably David Franklin Sellards.

The John Sellards, Sr., family.—John Sellards was twice married. From his first marriage there appear from the census records to have been born three girls and either four or five boys. The first son, John W., was born in 1798; the second, Cornelius, in 1800, or near that date, the information being from census returns which give approximate dates. The third son was Andrew Jackson, born in 1806. The fourth son was Thomas Andrew, born 1808. The census record indicates a fifth boy, whose name is not known, born between 1810 and 1815. This boy is listed in the 1820 and 1830 census records but not later. The fact that his

name does not occur in later records indicates either that he died during the decade 1830 to 1840 or that he, like one of his older brothers, left that part of Kentucky, or that he possibly was not a member of the family and his surname was some name other than Sellards. During the decade 1820 to 1830 three of John's sons left home—John, Jr., Cornelius, and Andrew Jackson. John W. married Betsy Burchett and established a home in Floyd County; Cornelius married Ann Sullivan in 1825; and Andrew Jackson went to Greenup and married Mary Elizabeth Hartley in 1830. The two older daughters were likewise married by 1830 or at least were away from home. At home in 1830, in addition to the boy, name not known, who was then between the ages of fifteen and twenty, was a girl between the ages of ten and fifteen, presumably John's youngest daughter by the first wife, and two children, a boy and girl both under five, presumably the two oldest children by John's second wife. The boy under five presumably was Jarratt, who was born in 1827 or 1829. Thomas A. does not appear in the 1830 census.

In 1840, which was after the death of John Sellards, Sr., the family consisted of his widow, Susan Sellards; one boy and two girls born between 1825 and 1830; one girl born between 1830 and 1835; and one girl born between 1835 and 1840.

Susan or Susanna was the second wife of John Sellards. His first wife, whose maiden name is not known, died in the 1820's, and his second marriage occurred previous to 1830. Susan's maiden name was Sullivan; she was a sister to Ann Sullivan who married Cornelius Sellards. Susan's birth date is given in court proceedings as 1786 and in the census reports of 1850 as 1795. Her death occurred later than 1853 (Burns, 1934, p. 163) and probably before 1860, as she does not appear in the 1860 census.

Cornelius Sellards is listed, with his family, in the 1830 census of Floyd County, Kentucky. During the 1830's he moved into that part of Virginia that later became West Virginia. His son William, born in 1834, is recorded as having been born in Ken-

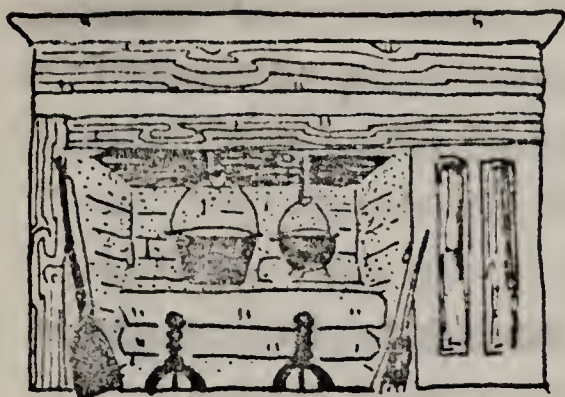
tucky, while the next younger son, Solomon, born in 1837, was born in Virginia.

Reconstruction of the John Sellards, Sr., family.—Reconstruction of the John Sellards, Sr., family from scattered and diverse records has been difficult. John Sellards is identified as the son of Hezekiah from published historical records (Connelley, 1910). That he was twice married is shown by census reports (1810, 1820, and 1830). That John W. was the son of John is indicated in the 1830 census by the entry John Sellards, Sr., followed by John Sellards, Jr., and by court records previously cited. John Sellards, Jr., of the 1830 census is identified as John W. Sellards of the 1840 and later census by identity of family and by court records. Andrew Jackson Sellards is known to have left home because he did not like his stepmother. Sadie Sellards Wellman learned from her father and grandfather that her great-grandfather Cornelius had three brothers and that one brother went to Minnesota and another to Greenup County, Kentucky, and that one lived and died in Kentucky. The three brothers referred to are evidently Thomas, Andrew Jackson and John. She says also that Cornelius had one half-brother. The half-brother presumably was Jarratt. John W. and Thomas A. Sellards are listed with their families in the 1840 Floyd County census. Thomas A. Sellards and family went from Kentucky to Minnesota later than 1865 and previous to 1875.

With the exception of Elizabeth who married Thomas Davis, the names of the daughters of John Sellards, Sr., by his first wife are not known. Daughters by his second wife were: Levina or Levinia, Phebe or Phoebe, and Arelenda. Anna Sellards who married Charles Pack in 1825 was the daughter of either John Sellards by his first wife or the daughter of Samuel Sellards.

Phoebe Sellards married Harry W. Stratton, November 10, 1848. Jarratt Sellards married Martha Crum, December 24, 1851. Jarratt's children, as reported in the 1860 and 1870 census, were Henry W., Amanda E., Susan, and Vasti. No later records are available.

PIONEER CONDITIONS IN KENTUCKY



AT THE TIME the Sellards families came to Kentucky all travel was on foot or horseback. The absence of vehicles at this time is graphically reported in 1793 by a tax commissioner, Edward Dobyns, who made the following entry in his tax report: "Coach and chariot wheels, other carriages with four wheels, carriages with two wheels, billiard tables and ferries, there is no such species of property within my district" (Jillson, 1923, p. 128). As late as 1802 Judge John Graham brought from Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, on the backs of mules all the wrought iron nails and window glass used in building his new home, which is described as the first fine frame dwelling built in the Big Sandy Valley. Judge Graham opened the first store or trading post of the region in 1800. From the trading post he enlarged to a banking business, and his account book, still preserved, showing business transactions from 1800 to 1820, is an historical record of great value. Jillson (1923, pp. 129-135) has reproduced a list of names of those who had accounts with Judge Graham, retaining, as he says, the original spelling of names. In the list are found the names of John Sellards, Samuel Sellards, Thomas Wiley, and Thomas Wyilei. The name Wyilei is doubtless a misspelling of Wiley. Mrs. William Dingus has the list. Entries from this account book for 1800 to 1803 for John Sellards, kindly supplied by Mrs. Dingus, include the following: Charged to John Sellards—one pound copperas and one bandana handkerchief; credited to the account of John Sellards—two bear skins and two fur skins, one bull, three deer skins, and one steer; charged to Samuel Sellards, one dozen "flints".

The Kentucky land grants and land surveys differ from those

of most of the more recent states. Kentucky, having been a part of Virginia, contained no lands originally owned by the United States Government, the territory having been obtained from the Indians by purchase or treaty. Private ownership of some of the land dates back to the time when Kentucky was a part of Virginia, the land grants of this kind being known as Virginia Grants (Jillson, 1925, p. 15). Such grants of land, some of which were as a reward for military service, were made by the Commonwealth of Virginia from 1782 to 1792.

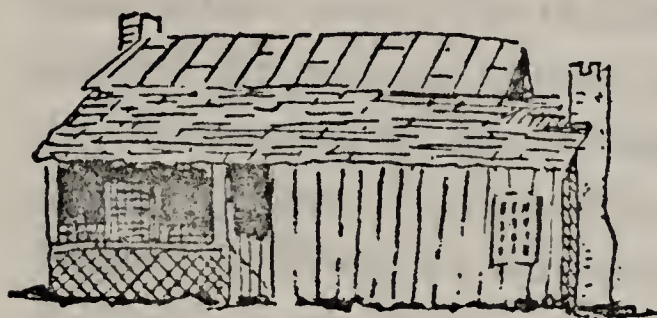
When Kentucky became a state in 1792, the unassigned and unoccupied land became State land, and in the disposition of its public lands several kinds of land grants were set up by legislative enactment. The records show that members of the Sellards family purchased land under at least two of the land grant provisions made by the State, namely, Land Warrants and County Court orders.

Land Warrants.—An Act of the Kentucky General Assembly passed in 1815 provided for sale of all vacant and unoccupied land in Kentucky, except land west of the Tennessee River, to anyone except an alien, at \$20.00 per 100 acres. Under this act John Sellard bought land in Floyd County as follows: 50 acres on Buffalo Creek, 1818; 50 acres on Sandy River, 1825; and 100 acres on Sellard Branch, 1836; and Sam'l Sallards bought 100 acres on Big Blaine Creek, Lawrence County, 1829 (Jillson, 1925, pp. 715 and 722). Benjamin Salliard purchased land under this act on Mud Creek, Floyd County, in 1824, and Fielding Saliards purchased land in Lawrence County in 1826. Numerous purchases were made under this act from 1818 to 1836 by the Borders family of Floyd, later Lawrence, County, including Caty, Michael, John, Archibald, and Hezekiah (p. 482). Purchases were made also, 1824 to 1836, by William Wiley of Floyd County, son of Jennie Sellards Wiley (p. 771).

County Court Orders.—By act of the General Assembly of Kentucky approved in 1835, all vacant and unoccupied land east and

north of the Tennessee River was given to the counties, each county receiving the land vacant within its borders. Under the provisions of this act Susan Sellards, widow of John Sellards, bought two parcels of land on Buffalo Creek in Floyd County in 1840. Grandchildren of Hezekiah, of the Borders, Sellards, and Wiley families, bought many parcels of land under this act in Lawrence, Floyd, and Johnson counties, 1840 and later. The earliest settlements in Kentucky, as in southwest Virginia, were made probably from the vacant land without regard to land grants or titles, that being selected which best served the purpose of the settlers.

SOME GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN AND LATER DESCENDANTS OF HEZEKIAH SELLARDS



Kentucky Pioneer House, 1830
Andrew Jackson Sellards (1806-1859)

AS INDICATED on the preceding pages there were at least six grandsons of Hezekiah of surname Sellards as follows: John W., Cornelius, Andrew Jackson, Jarratt, Thomas Andrew and David Franklin. Jarratt Sellards, son of John, is known to have had a son, Henry W., and three daughters—Amanda E., Susan, and Vasti. Of this family the writer has found no later records. Records varying in completeness have been obtained of the families and some descendants of the remaining five grandsons of Hezekiah of surname Sellards. The information that has been obtained on these families and their descendants is given in the following pages.

THE JOHN W. SELLARDS FAMILY

John Sellards, Jr. (John W. Sellards), grandson of Hezekiah, was born in Kentucky in 1798. Little is known of his personal life other than that he lived in Floyd County near the Pike County border and in the neighborhood in which he was born. He is said to have taught school at some time in his life. Land records indicate that he acquired considerable land. The earliest record that has been found of John, Jr., by name is in the 1830 census of Floyd County, Kentucky. He was then married and had two daughters both under five years of age. His wife, Elizabeth Burchett, born in Virginia, was then twenty years old, being approximately twelve years younger than he. His will, made in 1888, indicates that his wife was then living. This will contains much of interest. He was still mentally alert at the age of ninety as

shown by the detailed description of each parcel of land, marked by trees and bounded by old fields, drains, hollows, brooks, streams, ridges, and hilltops. The description of the land gives a clue to how closely the children of this large family were grouped around the parental home. A very human side of the life of John, Jr., is revealed by his having made provision for grandchildren as yet unborn. To two of his sons, unmarried, John W., Jr., and Burrell Jefferson, he willed one dollar each. The will of John W. Sellards, made December 9, 1888, was entered, following his death, as a part of the Floyd County Court records February 11, 1889. The following list of his descendants is incomplete but includes those of which record has been obtained.

Children of John W. and Elizabeth Burchett Sellards.—The following list of children of John W. and Elizabeth Burchett Sellards has been made from the will of John W. Sellards, from census and other records, and from information supplied by H. Grady Sellards. The records are imperfect, and some errors both in dates and names may have been made in assembling the list. The children, listed approximately in order of birth, are the following: Sarah Ann, married Archibald Scalf, 9-9-1852; Elias (1834-1862); James (1835-1863), married Emaline Shontridge; Martha, born 1838; Drury, born 1841; Lorena Jane, born 1843, married Clark; Nancy F., born 1846, married Matt Robinson; John W., born 1849; Williard Benjamin, born 1850, married Polly Clay; Burrell Jefferson, born 1852; and Elizabeth, born 1855, married William Burchfield. Names not in this list but mentioned in the will are "my son, Andrew Sellards"; "my daughter, Polly Pack"; and "my daughters (Margaret, Alice Sellards)". A daughter Katherine, not mentioned in the will, may not have been living at this time.

Grandchildren of John W. and Elizabeth Burchett Sellards.—The children of Archibald and Sarah Ann Scalf were Jane, Drew, and a daughter who married Levi Strickler. The children of Williard Benjamin and Polly Clay Sellards were: Jane, married Marion Maynard; Martha, married George Pack; Tobias, mar-

ried Rose Hatfield; Paris; John; Daisy, married Harvey Spears; Benjamin, married Janie Music; and Crusant, married Skeens. The children of James and Emaline Shontridge Sellards with birth dates and marriages were: John, born 1860, married Margaret Clark, 1896; and Sarah E. (Ciss), married John Rice. The children of Matt and Nancy Sellards Robinson were: James; George Robinson; Tad, married Will Skeens; Daniel; Nancy; and Burrell. The children of William and Elizabeth Sellards Burchfield were: Boone, Drew, Ama, and Betsy.

The children of John and Margaret Clark Sellards, grandchildren of James Sellards, are: H. Grady, born 1897, married Dorothy Arnold; Lena, born 1898, married W. H. Brown; Stella, born 1905, married Cortland J. Ridler. Grady and Dorothy have two children, Jo Anne and Grady, Jr.

THE CORNELIUS SELLARDS FAMILY

The children of Cornelius Sellards and his wife, Ann Sullivan, as given in the 1850 and 1860 census, named in order of birth, were: Jemima or Gemima, David, William, Solomon, Kizziah, and Mary or Poly. David's children with birth dates are: George W., 1853; Joshua, 1855; and Mary, 1859. George W. was a member of the first council of the city of Wayne, West Virginia, in 1882. Joshua married Elva Pyles. Their children, with birth dates, are: Sadie, 1882; Alice, 1888; Charles Eugene, 1888; George Washington, 1891; May, 1894; Fern, 1896; Martha, 1899; and Gladys, 1900. Sadie married Noah Wellman. They have one daughter, Ruth.

Mrs. Sylvia Sellards Fry informs the writer that, additional to the names listed above, Cornelius had a son Andrew, and that the full name of his son William was William James. William James Sellards married Katherine Sellards, daughter of John W. (Jack) Sellards and wife Betty. Their children were: John W., William Elias, and Clara, who died young. William Elias Sel-

lards married Victoria Spence. Their children were: James Alex, Albert Hurston, Jesse Robert, Sarah, Mae and Thena. William Elias died March 26, 1939.

James Alex Sellards married Nora Maynard. Their children are: Bridgie, Maxie, Clay Curtis, and Bob Earl. Albert Hurston Sellards married Myrtle Staley. Their children are Benny Thomas, Alita, Larry Donald, Harry Ronald, and Jimmie. Jesse Robert Sellards married Erie Queen. Their children are: Robert Kenneth, Donald, and Barbary Jean. John W. Sellards married Rebecca Jane Clark. Their children are: Sylvia, Mary Alice, Garnet Mae, Cornelius, Buster, Orion J., and Robert Wallace. John W. died March 22, 1943.

Sylvia Sellards married Harkins Fry. Their children are: Zona, Eloise, Lela Mae, Homer Morris, and Leonard Vern. Mary Alice Sellards married Pearley Stephens. Their children are: Jack Glen, Wanda Jane, Katherine, Opal, Otis, Sylvia, and Phillis Jean. Garnet Mae Sellards married Lee Drenner. Their children are: Avery Lee, Adrian, Welda Lois, Darrell, and Donna Ray. Orion J. Sellards married Lavern Bell. Their children are: Mary Ramona, Orion, Jr., and Molley Jane. Robert Wallace Sellards married Juanita Michael. Their children are: Michael Gregory and Connie. On page 51 are pictures of Michael and Connie.

Cornelius and Buster Sellards, sons of John W. Sellards, were killed in a powder explosion in 1927. Robert Wallace Sellards served six years in World War II and received a Presidential citation for gallantry.

THE THOMAS ANDREW SELLARDS FAMILY

Thomas Andrew Sellards, born in 1808, married Mary Clark, January 16, 1834. Land records of Floyd County show that Thomas Sellards obtained two parcels of land of 50 acres on Buffalo Creek in 1840 (Book 8, p. 290) and 200 acres on the Tom Sellards branch of Buffalo Creek in 1865 (Book 35, p. 426). From

other records it is known that the Thomas Sellards and Thomas Andrew Sellards of these entries are the same. The census records of 1850 indicate that Thomas and Mary Sellards had at that time a family of five children, whose names and birth dates are as follows: James W., 1835; Clarinda, 1839; John W., 1842; Delinda, 1845; and Samuel, 1847. The 1860 census records three additional children: William C., 1839; Susannah E., 1852; and Thomas J., 1854.

The Thomas A. Sellards family moved from Kentucky to Dassel, Meeker County, Minnesota at some date previous to 1875, and probably earlier than 1870 as the family does not appear in the 1870 census of Floyd County, Kentucky. Mary Clark Sellards died in Minnesota, and Thomas, about 1885, moved to Fredericktown, Missouri, where he died in 1889. Many of his descendants live in Missouri and in the northwestern part of the United States. The Floyd County, Kentucky, land records (Book H, p. 85) show that on May 6, 1866, Thomas A. Sellards and Mary, his wife, sold land to Charles Goble. This probably is the time when the Thomas Andrew Sellards family left Kentucky.

James W. Sellards married Lydia Dials, August 22, 1858. Their children were: Thomas, Alex, Greenville, Susan and Mary. Alex married Rosa London. They had a son John and three daughters, Etta, Effie and Zola. Merideth Crews Sellards, grandson of Alex, who now lives in Missouri, served in World War II.

Greenville Sellards married Martha London. Their children were James W., Lily and Dorothy. Robert Greenville Sellards, grandson of Greenville, who lives in Fredericktown, Missouri, served in World War II.

Albert Melvin Sellards and wife have one son, James Michael, born June 16, 1948. Albert served in World War II with rank of Staff Sergeant. Robert Charles and wife have a son, Kenneth, born July 26, 1941, and a daughter, Barbara, born August 11,

1943. Robert served in the Navy during the latter part of World War II.

Thomas Jefferson Sellards, youngest son of Thomas A. Sellards, married Sarah Frances in 1875. Their children with birth dates were as follows: L. Dow, 1877, married Fannie Holt; Denny James, 1878, married Lena Thornton; Delinda Ellen, 1881, married Israel Thomas; Mary Belle, 1883, married Eugene Wilhelm; Lida Belle, 1887, married James Ross; and William Andrew Sellards, 1891, married Bertha Marxmann; and Mary.

The children of William Andrew Sellards and wife, with birth dates, are: Claude LeRoy, 1916, married Elsie Peters; Albert Melvin, 1918, married Omadell Nichols; Ethel Ruth, 1919, married Leonard Steveson; Robert Charles, married Anna Janes; and Edna May, 1923, married William Nichols.

Claude LeRoy Sellards and wife now live at Tillicum, Washington. They have two sons, Ronald Bryan, born April 7, 1947, and Gary Leroy, born December 18, 1948. A picture of Ronald appears on page 51.

THE DAVID FRANKLIN SELLARDS FAMILY

The 1840 census record shows as head of a family in Jackson County, Ohio, Elizabeth Sullards, age group thirty to forty (birth date between 1800 and 1810), and the following other family members:

Sex	Age group	Birth date
Female	10 to 15	1825-1830
Male	10 to 15	1825-1830
Male	5 to 10	1830-1835
Three males	under 10	1830-1840

The name Sullards in the census record is probably misspelling of Sellards. Such misspelling occurs frequently in census reports.

It is believed by the writer that Elizabeth Sellards, head of this family, was mother of Vinton Sellards, Creighton Hezekiah Sellards, and David Franklin Sellards II. For this conclusion there is no direct proof, but there is considerable indirect supporting evidence. The census record indicates that Elizabeth had four boys

born between 1830 and 1840. Vinton went to California and died there. His age is not given, but he was probably the oldest boy of the family, born between 1825 and 1830. He is said to have died about 1850. The birth date of Creighton is shown by the census report of 1860 to have been 1833, so that he was probably the boy listed in the census report of 1840 as born between 1830 and 1835. David Franklin, born in 1836, is presumably one of the remaining three boys. The names of the other two boys are not known. There was a sister, Lucretia, who may be the girl born between 1825 and 1830. The 1860 census of Jackson County lists Mary A. Sellards, age twenty-four (born in 1836), who may be of this family, but who was not at home when the 1840 census was taken. While not all members of the Elizabeth Sellards family are accounted for, inasmuch as no other Sellards family is known in Jackson County, Ohio, it seems probable that those whose names are known are from this family, and that there were at least two other members not identified. David Franklin's son, Rev. David Franklin, mentions his uncles, Vinton and Creighton, and recalls that his grandfather "was killed at one of the old time log rollings as they were trying to place a heavy timber in the house they were raising. This was when my father was only a boy." The name of the husband of Elizabeth Sellards is believed to have been David Franklin, son of Samuel Sellards and grandson of Hezekiah Sellards. This interpretation is supported by information from Colonel David Franklin Sellards of Los Angeles, California, indicating that he is the fourth or fifth David Franklin of his family line. Colonel Franklin's grandfather, Captain David Franklin, was born in 1836, and his father must have been born near 1800. Mrs. Dianne Sellards Heath writes that she has evidence that David Franklin Sellards I was son of Samuel Sellards, and that the maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Ratliff (1808-1859).

The following information on the Dr. David Franklin Sellards

family is from a letter written several years ago by Rev. David Franklin Sellards, then living in Los Angeles, California, who says: "My father was David Franklin Sellards, born in Jackson County, Ohio, July 16, 1836. He moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1863. My mother was Mary Ann Foster. She and father were married in Ohio in 1857; they had one son William born in Ohio. Father enlisted in Co. B of 39th Illinois Volunteers. He was acting adjutant under General Thomas but was disabled and discharged and sent to Iowa in an effort to regain his health. He did gain strength. He studied medicine, graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago. He died May third, 1879." From the records of the War department, it is known that David F. Sellards was mustered into service at Chicago, Illinois, August 12, 1861, as 1st Lieutenant, 39th Illinois Infantry, which organization subsequently became Company B, 39th Illinois Infantry. He was promoted to rank of Captain, May 26, 1862, and was honorably discharged, November 28, 1862.

The family of David Franklin Sellards II and Mary Ann Foster Sellards consisted of eight children. Of these, David Franklin Sellards, Jr., mentions four by name: William; David Franklin; James Albert Sellards of Adel, Dallas County, Iowa; and Dr. J. W. Sellards of Clarinda, Page County, Iowa, born in Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1875. Other children of this family are George, who died in infancy; Franklin; John; and Albert.

Rev. David Franklin Sellards, son of Dr. David Franklin Sellards, had a son, David Franklin, and a daughter, Aurelia May.

Aurelia May Sellards married William Everett Woodruff. They have two children: Josephine, born January 3, 1935, and William Everett, Jr., born February 28, 1945.

David Franklin Sellards IV served in World War II with rank of Colonel and received for meritorious service the Army Commendation Ribbon with citation which reads as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel DAVID F. SELLARDS, 0171206
Coast Artillery Corps

For meritorious service and superior performance of duty as Administrative Officer, Troop Control Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, from 3 October 1945 to 10 July 1946. Colonel Sellards demonstrated exceptional professional ability in assisting in the final organization of the division and in directing its administrative activities during the period of rapid reduction of theater strength following the cessation of hostilities. He most capably trained clerical personnel, established valuable records and file suspense systems, and voluntarily worked overtime in order to effect prompt action on troop control matters. In addition, his marked skill in job analysis and personnel placement facilitated to a distinct degree the efficient operation of the division. Through his outstanding competence, sound judgment, and devotion to duty, Colonel Sellards made a noteworthy contribution to the continued effectiveness of the Troop Control Division, G-3 Section.

P. W. CLARKSON
Major General, GSC
Deputy Chief of Staff

26 July 1946

James Albert Sellards and wife, Litta Jane Shepherd Sellards, had two sons, James Albert II and Robert Gordon. James Albert II married Gertrude Anna Guth. They have a son, James Albert III, born October 23, 1927. James Albert II served in World War I.

Robert Gordon Sellards married Dorothy May Redshaw. Their children are Robert Redshaw, born December 21, 1936, and Judith May, born December 11, 1940. Robert Gordon is in service in the Army of Occupation in Germany with the rank of Captain.

The 1860 census of Jackson County, Ohio, records Creighton Sellards, twenty-seven years old, born in Ohio, and his wife Louisa, twenty-nine years old, born in Virginia. From Creighton's

great-granddaughter, Glenna Dianne Sellards Heath, it is learned that Creighton's wife's maiden name was Bonniefield, and that she died in Kansas in 1889. Creighton remarried in 1901, but the name of his second wife is not known.

The names of the children with birth dates obtained from the census report of 1860 are as follows: Elizabeth, 1852; Susan, 1853; Josephine, 1857; and David (1859-1908). Members of the family as given by Mrs. Clyde Sellards are: David Franklin (1859-1906); William Dennison, born 1860; John Wesley (1864-1946); Hester; Sarah (1869-1944); and Robert Letcher (1870-1923).

John Wesley Sellards married Estelle Wanita Gamble. Their children were Bessie, born 1888, married Boyd Manton; Harold, born 1890, married Leslie Clark; Flossie, born 1891, died in infancy; Siva Pearl (1893-1938), married H. B. Dean; Hobart, born 1896, died in infancy; Clyde Wesley, born 1898, married Pauline Rhodes; and Roland, born 1905, married Florence Turner.

Robert Letcher Sellards had four children as follows: Lyle L., born 1899, married Rose Mary Kraivety; Robert Letcher, born 1908, married Katheryn Gammans; Jack Harlin, born 1920, married Ann Shupianek; and Glenna Dianne, married Cliftin J. Heath. Lyle L. Sellards served in World War I.

Lyle and Rose Mary Sellards have two daughters: Carolyn Martha Rose, born 1945, and Patricia Dianne, born 1947. Robert and Kathryn Sellards have three children: Henry Robert, born 1935; Jack Allin, born 1937; and Ellyn Estelle, born 1941. Jack Harlin and Ann Sellards have one daughter, Linda Lee.

THE ANDREW JACKSON SELLARDS FAMILY

Andrew Jackson Sellards, grandson of Hezekiah Sellards and third son of John Sellards, Sr., was born on Buffalo Fork of Johns Creek, Floyd County, Kentucky, December 22, 1806. Kentucky as a state was then only about fifteen years old, and the settlers were pioneers. Very little is known of his childhood. His

mother died while he was in his teens, and his father remarried. During the 1820's Andrew left home but went no more than about sixty miles to Greenup County, Kentucky. There, according to tradition, he found employment on the farm of John Hartley. It is not known when Andy became a workman member of the Hartley family, but in 1830 he became a real member by marrying the Hartley daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who was then eighteen. Andy and Mary established a home about one mile from Oldtown, near the present town of Greenup, where they lived until 1852, when they moved with their family to Flat Woods in Carter County. Andy is said to have been of medium height, weight about 150 pounds. He talked little but was a good judge of human nature and had a keen sense of humor. He died in 1859 and is buried a few miles from his Flat Woods home.

Mary Elizabeth Hartley, wife of Andrew Jackson Sellards, was born October 3, 1812. She was the great-granddaughter of Abraham Goble (1754-1836), who served during the American Revolution as a private under Captain Benjamin Pierson in the Morris County, New Jersey, militia (Stryker, 1872, p. 607). Her lineage from Abraham Goble is as follows: Abraham Goble and wife, Lucy Greene; their son Ephraim Goble and wife, Hannah Virgin; their daughter Sarah Goble who married John Hartley; their daughter Mary Elizabeth who married Andrew Jackson Sellards. Poly, as she was known to her family, died in 1891 at the home of her son Dr. Abram Goble Sellards and is buried in Greenup, Kentucky. The death of her husband, Andrew Jackson Sellards, in 1859 left to her the responsibility of raising a large family, all of whom, under her wise guidance, became honored and useful citizens.

Andrew Jackson Sellards and Mary Hartley Sellards had eleven children, eight boys and three girls. The oldest child of the family, Sarah Elizabeth, who married John H. Lewis and lived on Tygerts Creek in Greenup County, Kentucky, was, during her life, a source of information on the Sellards family. She kept important

records in the family Bible, which is now in possession of the Lewis family. Her sister, Mary Elizabeth (Kate), married Ezra Antis. Her descendants now live mostly in Oklahoma. Clara May, the youngest member of the family, married Allen Kitchen. Of the eight boys, six, all who were old enough, served in the Union Army in the Civil War. Of these, one, James Williams, died of illness during the war. In civil life, following the war, three of the seven remaining sons became farmers and four became physicians. The sons who became physicians were, in order of age, John, Abram, Archibald, and Andrew Watson. All studied medicine at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in the years following the War Between the States. Dr. John practiced in Powellsville, Scioto County, Ohio, and Greenup, Kentucky. Elizabeth Sellards, daughter of Dr. A. B. Sellards, says of Dr. John: "In those days he wore a stovepipe hat, and always drove coal-black horses with a negro driver."

Abram taught school for two years, 1860 to 1862, and, following his service in the Civil War, was deputy clerk of Greenup County, 1863 to 1865. In 1865 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. M. Alexander in Burkesville, Cumberland County, Kentucky. He graduated from Miami Medical College in 1868 and began the practice of medicine with his brother John in Powellsville, Scioto County, Ohio, in the spring of 1868. In 1871 he went to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1872. He then located in Greenup, Kentucky, and in 1893 moved to Portsmouth, Ohio (Evans, 1903, p. 574). Drs. John and Abram married sisters, Mary Elizabeth and Emma Theresa Woodrow. It was the custom of that time for a young doctor to connect himself with some experienced doctor for a few years after finishing college, a kind of internship. Archibald practiced medicine first with his brother John at Powellsville, Ohio, where he met and married Barbara Miller. Later he was physician for four years at the Hunnewell Iron Furnace, Kentucky. Andrew Watson Sellards, Sr., likewise, was graduated from

Miami Medical College and interned with his brother John in Powellsville, Ohio.

In 1882 Drs. Archibald and Watson with their families started west to seek a new location. They intended going to Colorado but upon hearing of need for physicians at the coal-mining town of Scranton, Kansas, went there instead. In 1896 both families moved to Lawrence, Kansas, so that the children might attend the University of Kansas. Dr. Archibald moved his office to Lawrence while Dr. Watson continued his medical practice in Scranton until his death in 1899.

The three farmer sons of Andrew Jackson Sellards were Wiley Williams, Elias Conger, and Charles Lewis. Wiley Williams, who was the writer's father, was twice taken prisoner during his service in the Civil War: the first time at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and the second time in Louisiana. He served as a prisoner of war in stockades at Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, and at Tyler, Texas. His regiment is said to have been in fourteen recorded battles and to have received citation for valiant service. While home on furlough, he married Sarah Menix on May 27, 1863. During his early life he lived in Greenup and Carter counties, Kentucky, and in 1884, at the age of 50, moved with his family by covered wagon to Kansas. He is buried at Scranton, Kansas. The third son, Elias Conger, in his earlier years was a school teacher and in late life was for several years postmaster of Garrison, Kentucky. His wife, Nancy Ann Bruce, was a descendant of Robert Bruce of Scotland. Charles Lewis, born in Greenup County, was only five years old when the family moved to the Flat Woods community. He lived in Carter County at Flat Woods and on Buffalo Creek and is buried with his wife, Evelyn Merrill Sellards, in the Buffalo Creek cemetery.

The regiment in which Wiley Williams Sellards served, additional to several smaller engagements, participated in the following larger battles: Middle Creek, Kentucky; Cumberland Gap and Tazewell, Tennessee; Haynes Bluff or Chickasaw Bayou,

Mississippi; Arkansas Post, Arkansas; Port Gibson or Thompson Hill, Champion Hill or Bakers Creek, Big Black Bridge, Vicksburg, and Jackson, Mississippi; and Red River, Louisiana. Sellards was with the regiment in all these battles. Official correspondence relating to the regiment in which he served will be found in Kentucky Adjutant General's Report for 1861-66, volume 2, page 129 and page 581.

The decade 1920 to 1930 witnessed the passing of the last of the children of Andrew Jackson Sellards and his wife, Mary Hartley Sellards. The very last of this generation to go was Elias Conger, who died in 1928 at the ripe age of 92. The descendants of Andy and Mary, listed in the following pages, now exceed 284 persons.



Silver Star

LIST, NOT COMPLETE, OF DESCENDANTS
OF ANDREW JACKSON SELLARDS AND
WIFE, MARY ELIZABETH
HARTLEY SELLARDS

The following abbreviations are used in this list: Gt, great; Gc, grandchildren or grandchild; C, children or child; b, born; m, married. For those not living, birth and death dates are given in parentheses following the name.

C of Andrew Jackson Sellards and Mary Elizabeth Hartley Sellards

Sarah Elizabeth (1831-1911), m John Henry Lewis; John Thomas (1833-82), m Mary Elizabeth Woodrow; Wiley Williams (1834-88), m Sarah Menix; Elias Conger (1836-1928), m Nancy Ann Bruce; Abram Goble (1838-1921), m Emma Theresa Woodrow; Mary Elizabeth (1840-90), m Ezra Antis; James Williams (1841-63); Archibald Borders (1844-1913), m Barbara Miller; Charles Lewis (1847-1903), m Evelyn Merrill; Andrew Watson (1851-99), m Martha Elizabeth Lawson, m Cora Kirby; and Clara May (1856-1925), m Allen Fields Kitchen.

Gc of Andrew Jackson Sellards and Mary Elizabeth Hartley Sellards

C of John Henry Lewis and Sarah Elizabeth Sellards Lewis

Andrew Jackson Henry Lewis (1866-1914), m Francis M. Waring;

Charles Walter Lewis, b 1-27-1870, m Faith Worthington; and William Borders Lewis, b 1-6-1872, m Inez Gertrude Ingersoll.

C of John Thomas Sellards and Mary Elizabeth Woodrow Sellards

Lydia, b 1858, died in infancy; Andrew Jackson William (1860-1893), m Jennie Rosalie Armstrong; Dollie, died in infancy; Lucy Lilly (1864-1940), m Charles Fremont Taylor; Thomas Mitchell (1867-1921), m Dorothy Davis; and George B.

C of Wiley Williams Sellards and Sarah Menix Sellards

Mary Virginia, b 12-25-1865, m Jessie Lyon Jayne; Eugene Watson, b 7-20-1867, m Winifred Gardner, m Margie Sullivan; James Thomas (1871-1917), m Mina Sundahl; William Jackson, b 10-1-1872, m Elizabeth Savage Linn; Elias Howard, b 5-2-1875, m Anna Mary Alford; Clara Belle, b 7-28-1878, m George Irven Brown; and Laura Lillie (1883-1944), m Evald Olson.

C of Elias Conger Sellards and Nancy Ann Bruce Sellards

Laura Ellen, b 11-18-1864, m William Henry Bevis, m Luke Allen Howland; Lucy Lillie (1866-89), m Jessie McMahan; Arimenta Harriett, b 1-16-1868, m Edward Willis; Dora Ann, b 4-16-1870, m Maurice Skidmore; Virginia May, b 1-16-1871, died in infancy; Susan Mary (1872-1943), m Patrick Ford; Lelia Estella, b 8-19-1875, m Charles Fitch; Bruce Borders, b 9-19-1877, m Mina Osborn; and Myrtle Conger (1880-1902).

C of Abram Goble Sellards and Emma Theresa Woodrow Sellards

Howard Conger (1866-1943), m Bertha Lee Welker; Margaret Forsythe (1870-1912); Earnest Moxley (1871-1917), m Nannie Warrnock; Bessie E. (1870-1882); and William (1876-1934), m Grace McAphee.

C of Ezra Antis and Mary Elizabeth Sellards Antis

Charles; George; Henry; and Mary Elizabeth (1878-1887).

C of Archibald Borders Sellards and Barbara Miller Sellards

Elizabeth, b 6-18-1877; Gertrude, b 10-28-1878, m Joseph Reed Pearson; Myrtle, b 10-18-1881; Minnie May, b 1-14-1885, m Orel E. Young; Bertha Ann, b 10-5-1886; Archibald Forbes, b 6-7-1890, m Drucilla Popejoy; Carl Miller, b 4-30-1892, m Minnie Riley; and Frank Bolton, b 1-9-1899, m Gertrude Roth.

C of Charles Lewis Sellards and Evelyn Merrill Sellards

Willard Watson (1877-1946), m Effie Maglone; Abraham Goble,

b 11-10-1879, m Louise Rimpler; Grace Lillian (1882-1898); Sarah Lois, b 4-11-1885, m Walter Sommers; Mary Mahala (1887-1949), m Roy Sutton; Elias Lee (1889-1923); Laura Gertrude (1892-1893); and Elizabeth Ora Mae, b 3-3-1895, m Ray Hoff.

C of Andrew Watson Sellards and Martha Elizabeth Lawson Sellards
Katherine Lawson, b 7-28-1878; Mary Watson, b 9-3-1879; Clara (1881-1948), m William Duncan Nesbit; and Andrew Watson (1884-1942).

C of Andrew Watson Sellards and Cora Kirby Sellards
Martha Mildred, b 10-26-1890, m Jesse Seaton.

C of Allen Fields Kitchen and Clara May Sellards Kitchen
Cecil Herbert (1879-1946); Watson Williard, b 1882, m Celia Jernigan; Ethel Zora, b 1884, m Patrick Martin; Mary Linnie, b 1886, m Bert Watson; Katherine Fields, b 1888, m Oral Hitching; Dorothy Mabel, b 1890, m Raymond Bryson; Paul Tennyson, b 1892, m Ruth Kuykendall; Arthur Sellards, b 1894, m Inez Sherry; and Lawrence, b 1896, m Amy Kramer.

Gt Gc of Andrew Jackson Sellards and Mary Elizabeth Hartley Sellards
Gc of John Henry Lewis and Sarah Elizabeth Sellards Lewis
C of Andrew Jackson Henry Lewis and Francis M. Waring Lewis
Carl Borders, b 8-30-1893, m Clarissa Christenson; and Robert Ellis, b 8-29-1907, m Mary C. Wilcoxon.

C of Charles Walter Lewis and Faith Worthington Lewis
John Finley, b 3-21-1899, m Nellie E. Musseter; Henry Borders, b 2-20-1902, m Mamie E. Hayes; and Hazel Mae, b 9-20-1904, m Walter Patton.

C of William Borders Lewis and Inez Gertrude Ingersoll Lewis
William Shelton, b 9-2-1916, m Annie Laurie Odom; and Hill C., b 8-24-1917, m Myrtle Finlayson.

Gc of John Thomas Sellards and Mary Elizabeth Woodrow Sellards
C of Andrew Jackson William Sellards and Jennie Rosalie Armstrong Sellards
Clotine, m Robert Peddicord; John Armstrong (1889-1938); and William Heine, b 5-17-1892, m Hannah Harris.

C of Charles Fremont Taylor and Lucy Lilly Sellards Taylor
Carmen Keoto, b 11-8-1899, m John William Bronough; and Benton Sellards, b 11-20-1903, m Jennie Ruehl Alexander.

C of Thomas Mitchell Sellards and Dorothy Davis Sellards

George Davis, b 10-12-1899, m Pearl Wenrick; and Charles Paul, b 8-5-01, m Eloise Braley.

Gc of Wiley Williams Sellards and Sarah Menix Sellards

C of Jesse Lyon Jayne and Mary Virginia Sellards Jayne

Gertrude (1883-1917), m Roscoe Thorpe; Virgie (1886-1896); Henry Shannon, b 1886; Clint, b 7-13-1889, m Helen Anderson; Edward, b 11-13-1891, m Velma Fern Troxel, m Luta Mouser; Avery (1895-97); Albert, b 4-4-1898, m Bertha Elizabeth Anderson; Jeanette, b 1-16-1901, m Raymond Arthur Iddings, m W. Earl Leslie; Jesse Lyon, b 1-26-1905, m Mary Carrol; and Mary Virginia, b 2-22-1907, m. Harold Presher.

C of Eugene Watson Sellards and Winifred Gardner Sellards

Eugene Watson (1896-1918), m Ruby Mings; Ralph Gardner, b 3-19-1899, m Florence Dempsey; Wiley Maxwell, b 9-28-1903, m Frances Ellsworth; Dorothy May, b 1-27-1901, m Earl M. Potter; Howard Eugene (1912-1945), m Caroline Edson; and Winifred, b 11-14-1915, m Arthur S. Cain.

C of James Thomas Sellards and Mina Sundahl Sellards

Jean Frances, b 10-19-1908, m Kirk Monroe Ward; and James Thomas, b 12-7-1914, m Elizabeth Wilson.

C of William Jackson Sellards and Elizabeth Savage Linn Sellards

Alice Margaret, b 5-4-1902, m Chester Clifford Mowder; Robert Linn, b 7-13-1904, m Allie Shatto; Sarah Laurel, b 10-2-1908, m John Foscue Wherry; Howard William, b 8-6-1910, m Frances Neoma Slaton; David Christopher (1913-1926); and Elizabeth (1916-1924).

C of Elias Howard Sellards and Anna Mary Alford Sellards

Helen Alford, b 11-8-1908, m Herbert Augustus Hemphill; and Daphne Alford, b 7-29-1914, m Francis Herbert McGowan.

C of George Irven Brown and Clara Belle Sellards Brown

Clara Marguerite, b 7-29-1901, m Ralph H. Davis, m Holt O. Fleetwood; Laura, b 9-18-1903, m Donald C. Knowles; Bertha Lorine, b 7-10-1905, m Leroy Raymond Drake; Georgia Imogene, b 12-5-1906, m Charles Pinar Derryberry, m Claud Eason; Irven Sellards, b 9-13-1908, m Viola Gorrell; Helen Percis, b 7-6-1911, m William Irving Weinberg; Mildred Arline (1913-1915); Milton Elias, b 3-12-1917, m Angie Eloise Puckett; and Thomas Morris, b 9-15-1918, m Joye Helen Snider.

C of Evald Olson and Laura Lillie Sellards Olson

Gladys Ingar (-1916).

Gc of Elias Conger Sellards and Nancy Ann Bruce Sellards

C of William Henry Bevis and Laura Ellen Sellards Bevis

Benjamin Mouten (1888-1912); Kelsey Hermon (1890-91); Calvin Donald, b 7-27-1893, m Brownie Cartwright Thomas; and Sue Bernice, b 7-6-1895, m Clyde Blackshire.

C of Luke Allen Howland and Laura Ellen Sellards Bevis Howland

Karl Bruce, b 9-30-1905, m Helen Margaret Johnston.

C of Edward Willis and Arimenta Harriett Sellards Willis

Dorothy, b 1889, m Fielding Cooper; and Bruce (1902-17).

C of Maurice Skidmore and Dora Ann Sellards Skidmore

Elizabeth E., b 6-8-1890, m Lennard Bruce; Nancy Ann, b 9-3-1892, m David C. Morris; Lola Yrene, b 11-17-1894, m Cecil J. Smith; George Walter, b 7-6-1896, m Myrtle Wooten; Lawrence L., b 6-17-1901, m Edna T. Hickie; and Carl Denis, b 4-22-1905, m Evelyn Noel.

C of Patrick Ford and Susan Mary Sellards Ford

Helen Marie, b 5-11-1894, m Harry G. Bergstrom; Eula Lee, b 10-31-1895, m Tom Ten-Houten; Maria L., b 2-11-1903, m Raymond W. Taylor; and Patrick J., b 4-4-1906, m Lucille M. Lawson.

C of Charles Fitch and Lelia Estella Sellards Fitch

Elias Bruce (1907-1923); Donald Sellards, b 1-19-1909, m Irene Wise; Ruby May, b 8-6-1912, m Floyd Stroman; and Myrtle Elizabeth, b 3-13-1915, m Lowel Cockrell.

Gc of Abram Goble Sellards and Emma Theresa Woodrow Sellards

C of Howard Conger Sellards and Bertha Lee Welker Sellards

Abram Goble Sellards, b 12-4-1892, m Gladys Snider; William Francis (1895-1904); Bertha Louise, b 11-8-1904, m Howard Dodds Harris; and Howard Welker (1904-1912).

C of Earnest Moxley Sellards and Nannie Warnock Sellards

Horace Warnock (1892-1935), did not marry; Harry Mitchell; Davis Deering; Eleanore, b 7-27-1894, m Farris L. Allen; and Emma W. (1896-1899).

C of William Sellards and Grace McAphee Sellards

Margaret Woodrow, b 7-24-1915, m Edmund Fulton.

Gc of Archibald Borders Sellards and Barbara Miller Sellards
C of Orel E. Young and Minnie May Sellards Young

Barbara Maxine, b 9-15-1926.

C of Archibald Forbes Sellards and Drucilla Popejoy Sellards
Betty Jean, b 2-14-1927, m Robert Curry; and Archibald Borders,
b 10-14-1928.

C of Carl Miller Sellards and Minnie Riley Sellards
Carleen Barbara, b 5-3-1921, m James Joseph Mulpeters; Patricia
Ann, b 5-18-1923; Robert, b 4-12-1928; and Thomas Riley, b 8-18-1946.

C of Frank Bolton Sellards and Gertrude Roth Sellards
Wade, b 5-3-1931; Phyllis, b 5-26-1934; and Nancy, b 12-26-1942.

Gc of Charles Lewis Sellards and Evelyn Merrill Sellards
C of Willard Watson Sellards and Effie Maglone Sellards
Robert, m Dorothy Nightengale Barrow; and Wayne.

C of Walter Sommers and Sarah Lois Sellards Sommers
Josephine Margaret, b 10-12-1915; Merril Rader, b 3-31-1917, m
Pearl Hansen Horam; and Virginia Lee, b 6-27-1920, m Ray Fay
Hamilton.

C of Roy Sutton and Mary Mahala Sellards Sutton
Bettie Rae, b 1887, m Boniface Maile.

C of Ray Hoff and Elizabeth Ora Mae Sellards Hoff
Norman Dale, b 9-22-1923, m Barbara Blair.

Gc of Andrew Watson Sellards and Martha Elizabeth Lawson Sellards
C of William Duncan Nesbit and Clara Sellards Nesbit
Alice, b 6-11-1906; Mary Katherine, b 9-5-1907; William Duncan,
b 10-21-1909; Watson Sellards, b 7-13-1912; and Philip, b 4-25-1922.

C of Jesse Seaton and Martha Mildred Sellards Seaton
Martha Corinne, m G. Liston Tatum; and Jane Tisdale.

Gc of Allen Fields Kitchen and Clara May Sellards Kitchen
C of Watson Williard Kitchen and Celia Jernigan Kitchen
Ellis Lynn, m Deleva Dodge; Naomi, m Robert Gibeson; Oliver,
m Shirley Dodge; and Mary Mae, m Fred Moffitt.

C of Bert Watson and Mary Linnie Kitchen Watson
Rubiemay, m Marvin W. Starbeck.

C of Oral Hitching and Katherine Fields Kitchen Hitching
Hazel May, b 1913, m Loren McClellan; Ruth, b 1-5-1915, m Robert
Neihart; and Lyle (1917-1943).

C of Raymond Bryson and Dorothy Mabel Kitchen Bryson
Bernice, b 12-28-1921; Beverly A., b 2-12-1923; Clayton, b 3-22-1925;
and Dean K., b 7-30-1927.

C of Paul Tennyson Kitchen and Ruth Kuykendall Kitchen
Paul Fields Kitchen, b 1931; Cleo, b 1922; and Norma Jean, b 1928.

C of Arthur Sellards Kitchen and Inez Sherry Kitchen
Daniel Allen, b 1920; Kenneth, b 1922; Francis, b 1924; William,
b 1926; and Anna, b 1929.

C of Lawrence Kitchen and Amy Kramer Kitchen
Ralph James, b 7-30-1922, m Kathleen Cronin; Lucile, b 1924; and
Katherine, b 1926.

Gt Gt Gc of Andrew Jackson Sellards and Mary Elizabeth Hartley Sellards
Gt Gc of John Henry Lewis and Sarah Elizabeth Sellards Lewis
Gc of Andrew Jackson Henry Lewis and Francis M. Waring Lewis
C of Carl Borders Lewis and Clarissa Christenson Lewis
Carl Borders, Jr., b 2-24-1918, m Elizabeth Frier; and Richard
Eldon, b 4-5-1924, m Joyce Hiller.

C of Robert Ellis Lewis and Mary C. Wilcoxon Lewis
Robert Ellis, Jr., b 1938.

Gc of Charles Walter Lewis and Faith Worthington Lewis
C of Henry Borders Lewis and Mamie E. Hayes Lewis
William Henry, b 9-22-1924; Charles Franklin, b 11-7-1928; and
Gloria Hazel, b 1-31-1934.

Gc of William Borders Lewis and Inez Gertrude Ingersoll Lewis
C of William Shelton Lewis and Annie Laurie Odom Lewis
William Lamar, b 3-30-1939.

Gt Gc of John Thomas Sellards and Mary Elizabeth Woodrow Sellards
Gc of Andrew Jackson William Sellards and Jennie Rosalie Armstrong Sellards
C of Robert Peddicord and Clotine Sellards Peddicord
Jean, b 1912, m Robert L. Dearborn, m Samuel Addison Megeath.

C of William Heine Sellards and Hannah Harris Sellards
Anne, b 12-20-1918, m David Griffith.

Gc of Charles Fremont Taylor and Lucy Lilly Sellards Taylor
C of John William Bronough and Carmen Keoto Taylor Bronough
John Charles, b 8-14-1937.

C of Benton Sellards Taylor and Jennie Ruehl Alexander Taylor
David Alexander, b 2-22-1930; and Ellen Linden, b 8-10-1936.

Gt Gc of Wiley Williams Sellards and Sarah Menix Sellards
Gc of Jesse Lyon Jayne and Mary Virginia Sellards Jayne
C of Roscoe Thorpe and Gertrude Jayne Thorpe

Evelyn Louise, b 12-30-1913, m Wallace Jack Lafferty.

C of Clint Jayne and Helen Anderson Jayne

Olive Virginia, b 8-10-1922, m John S. Ogle; Patricia Janette, b 9-1-1927, m John Williard Johnston; and Helen Elizabeth, b 6-3-1929.

C of Edward Jayne and Velma Fern Troxel Jayne

Elizabeth Mae, b 4-8-1918, m Hubert A. Zahl; and Bert Troxel, b 4-20-1920, m Erna Jo Mooreland.

C of Albert Jayne and Bertha Elizabeth Anderson Jayne

Barbara Hope, b 1-22-1921, m Orville Arthur Wahrenbrock; Joanne, b 9-21-1922, m Blaine Oscar Headrick; and Benjamin Anderson, b 10-10-1928.

C of Raymond Arthur Iddings and Jeanette Jayne Iddings

Margaret Jayne, b 11-16-1920, m Donald Franklin Rogers; and Norma Lee, b 9-12-1922, m Thomas L. Hannon.

C of Harold Presher and Mary Virginia Jayne Presher

Robert Austin, b 8-24-1935; Roberta Jayne, b 8-24-1935; and Sharon Nina, b 8-13-1939.

Gc of Eugene Watson Sellards and Winifred Gardner Sellards

C of Ralph Gardner Sellards and Florence Dempsey Sellards

James Eugene, b 6-3-1925.

C of Wiley Maxwell Sellards and Francis Ellsworth Sellards

Robert, b 12-19-1937.

C of Earl M. Potter and Dorothy May Sellards Potter

Earl Bert, b 8-16-1930.

Gc of James Thomas Sellards and Mina Sundahl Sellards

C of Kirk Monroe Ward and Jeane Frances Sellards Ward

Gail Sundahl, b 4-6-1939; and Jeanine Sellards, b 5-26-1945.

C of James Thomas Sellards and Elizabeth Wilson Sellards

Nancy Hoyt, b 12-16-1938; Melinda Jane, b 8-9-1941; Sara Christine, b 7-25-1946; and Laura Elizabeth, b 3-27-1948.

Gc of William Jackson Sellards and Elizabeth Savage Linn Sellards

C of Chester Clifford Mowder and Alice Margaret Sellards Mowder

Robert Louis, b 11-10-1921; George Alfred, b 9-9-1923; Fred Martin,

b 6-15-1925; Mildred Janette, b 9-1-1927, m Joseph Grant Allen; and Ralph Donald, b 3-4-1930.

C of Robert Linn Sellards and Allie Shatto Sellards

Patricia May, b 2-26-1930; Donna Jean, b 6-20-1932; and William Jackson, b 9-15-1934.

C of John Foscue Wherry and Sarah Laurel Sellards Wherry

John Foscue, b 10-1-1937; and Sara Elizabeth, b 6-24-1939.

C of Howard William Sellards and Frances Neoma Slaton Sellards

Gloria Frances, b 4-23-1936; Shirley Joan, b 3-16-1939; and Elizabeth Maria, b 12-30-1940.

Gc of Elias Howard Sellards and Anna Mary Alford Sellards

C of Herbert Augustus Hemphill and Helen Alford Sellards Hemphill

Herbert Augustus, b 10-12-1927; Susan Ann, b 6-24-1931; and Nancy Carolyn, b 3-10-1947.

C of Francis Herbert McGowan and Daphne Alford Sellards McGowan

Sara Ann, b 10-21-1940; and Margaret, b 10-4-1943.

Gc of George Irven Brown and Clara Belle Sellards Brown

C of Ralph H. Davis and Clara Marguerite Brown Davis

Rita Arline, b 9-5-1925, m Ray Bachman; and Ralph Harold, b 6-29-1927.

C of Leroy Raymond Drake and Bertha Lorine Brown Drake

Rae Jeanine, b 6-30-1929; and Darrell Lee, b 1-12-1935.

C of Charles Pinar Derryberry and Georgia Imogene Brown Derryberry

Don Garrison, b 11-29-1923, m Joanna Caldwell; Joseph Eugene, b 6-17-1925, m Helen Crampton; and Charlotte Louise, b 9-12-1926, m Richard Ryall.

Gt Gc of Elias Conger Sellards and Nancy Ann Bruce Sellards

Gc of William Henry Bevis and Laura Ellen Sellards Bevis

C of Calvin Donald Bevis and Brownie Cartwright Thomas Bevis

Jean Loraine, b 4-16-1921; and Elizabeth Jane, b 11-27-1923, m Leslie Peck.

C of Clyde Blackshire and Sue Bernice Bevis Blackshire

Adrian Dolores, b 5-17-1925, m William Maloney; and Bruce Thomas, b 5-19-1922.

Gc of Luke Allen Howland and Laura Ellen Sellards Bevis Howland
C of Karl Bruce Howland and Helen Margaret Johnston Howland

Karl Bartram, b 2-5-1927; Doris Elaine, b 11-10-1928; James Randolph, b 12-3-1929; and Kenneth Alan, b 3-8-1938.

Gc of Maurice Skidmore and Dora Ann Sellards Skidmore
C of Leonard Bruce and Elizabeth E. Skidmore Bruce

Bessie Maria, b 2-3-1914, m Beryl C. Brown; and Leonard, Jr.

C of David C. Morris and Nancy Ann Skidmore Morris

Effie May, b 8-3-1918; m Frederick Grash; David Edgar, b 9-17-1923; and Coral Frances.

C of Cecil J. Smith and Lola Yrene Skidmore Smith

Frederick Maurice, b 6-8-1933.

C of George Walton Skidmore and Myrtle Wooten Skidmore

Myrtle Lucile, b 4-8-1920; Dolores Irene, b 5-22-1922; and George Walter, b 2-17-1925.

C of Lawrence L. Skidmore and Edna T. Hickie Skidmore

Norma Jean, b 1-25-1925; Maurice H., b 2-11-1927; Marilyn, b 9-18-1929; Harold L., b 11-14-1932; Bruce Edward, b 11-1-1936; and Edna Sue, b 1937.

Gc of Patrick Ford and Susan Mary Sellards Ford

C of Tom Ten-Houten and Eula Lee Ford Ten-Houten

Eula, b 10-6-1927.

C of Raymond W. Taylor and Maria L. Ford Taylor

Bettie Rie, b 1-16-1922, m Anthony J. Zidek.

C of Patrick J. Ford and Lucile M. Lawson Ford

Robert Bruce, b 2-15-1937; Carole Marie, b 4-9-1941; and John Lee, b 2-22-1944.

Gc of Charles Fitch and Lelia Estella Sellards Fitch

C of Donald Sellards Fitch and Irene Wise Fitch

Donnie Eugene, b 7-3-1933; and Wanda Elaine, b 5-27-1936.

C of Floyd Stroman and Ruby May Fitch Stroman

Betty Joan, b 3-7-1931; and Mary Carolyn, b 1-9-1940.

C of Lowel Cockrell and Myrtle Elizabeth Fitch Cockrell

Rosemary Ann, b 4-21-1936; Sharon Sue, b 7-24-1941; Larry Lee, b 9-4-1942; Lanny Herman, b 7-7-1946; and Lelia Katherine, b 4-27-1948.

Gt Gc of Abram Goble Sellards and Emma Theresa Woodrow Sellards

Gc of Howard Conger Sellards and Bertha Lee Welker Sellards

C of Abram Goble Sellards and Gladys Snider Sellards

Miriam Lee, b 9-11-1918, m Robert C. Pyle; Virginia Lee, b 10-31-1922, m John G. Rogers; and Helen Louise, b 9-27-1925.

C of Howard Dodds Harris and Bertha Louise Sellards Harris

Bertha Lee, b 6-28-1927, m Donald Cryer; Terry Ann, b 12-8-1928; and Howard Sellards, b 5-13-1942.

Gc of Earnest Moxley Sellards and Nannie Warnock Sellards

C of Farris L. Allen and Eleanore Sellards Allen

Nancy Ann, b 6-9-1923, m Grant Thornberry; Eleanor, b 11-8-1928; and Jane Farris, b 2-18-1932.

Gc of William Sellards and Grace McAphee Sellards

C of Edmund Fulton and Margaret Woodrow Sellards Fulton

Cynthia Cadwell, b 3-31-1938; Kay Stanton, b 10-7-1940; and Edmund G. Stanton, b 12-21-1941.

Gt Gc of Charles Lewis Sellards and Evelyn Merrill Sellards

Gc of Walter Sommers and Sarah Lois Sellards Sommers

C of Ray Fay Hamilton and Virginia Lee Sommers Hamilton

Judith Ray, b 11-27-1940; and Lee Ann, b 9-1-1945.

Gc of Williard W. Sellards and Effie Maglone Sellards

C of Robert Sellards and Dorothy Barron Sellards

Jan Keith, b 6-8-1939; and Shyla Alison, b 7-6-1942.

Gt Gt Gt Gc of Andrew Jackson Sellards and Mary Elizabeth Sellards

Gt Gt Gc of John Henry Lewis and Sarah Elizabeth Sellards Lewis

Gt Gc of Andrew Jackson Henry Lewis and Francis M. Waring Lewis

Gc of Carl Borders Lewis and Clarissa Christenson Lewis

C of Carl Borders Lewis, Jr., and Elizabeth Frier Lewis

Leslie Ann, b 1-23-1947.

Gt Gt Gc of John Thomas Sellards and Mary Elizabeth Woodrow Sellards

Gt Gc of Andrew Jackson William Sellards and Jennie Rosalie Armstrong Sellards

Gc of Robert Peddicord and Clotine Sellards Peddicord

C of Robert L. Dearborn and Jean Peddicord Dearborn

Jean Mary, b 1935; John Sellards, b 1938; and Roberta Lambie, b 1939.

Gt Gt Gc of Wiley Williams Sellards and Sarah Menix Sellards

Gt Gc of Jesse Lyon Jayne and Mary Virginia Sellards Jayne

Gc of Roscoe Thorpe and Gertrude Jayne Thorpe

C of Wallace Jack Lafferty and Evelyn Louise Jayne Lafferty

Gertrude Joan; and Judy Modine.

Gc of Clint Jayne and Helen Anderson Jayne
C of John S. Ogle and Olive Virginia Jayne Ogle
Helen Jeanine, b 1947.

Gc of Edward Jayne and Velma Fern Troxel Jayne
C of Herbert A. Zahl and Elizabeth Mae Jayne Zahl
Donald Neal.

C of Bert Troxel Jayne and Erma Jo Mooreland Jayne
Maurice Edward, b 2-2-1942; and Jerome Troxel, b 2-5-1942.

Gc of Albert Jayne and Bertha Elizabeth Anderson Jayne
C of Orville Arthur Wahrenbrock and Barbara Hope Jayne Wahrenbrock
Julia Ann, b 1-5-1948; Larry Alfred, b March 31, 1949.

C of Blaine Oscar Headrick and Joanne Jayne Headrick
Janet Joanne, b 1-14-1945.

Gc of Raymond Arthur Iddings and Jeanette Jayne Iddings
C of Donald Franklin Rogers and Margaret Jayne Iddings Rogers
Donald Franklin, b 1-2-1939; Thomas Edwards, b 8-17-1940; and
Judith Jayne, b 12-27-1941.

C of Thomas L. Hannon and Norma Lee Iddings Hannon
Raymond.

Gt Gc of William Jackson Sellards and Elizabeth Savage Linn Sellards
Gc of Chester Clifford Mowder and Alice Margaret Sellards Mowder
C of Joseph Grant Allen and Mildred Janette Sellards Allen
Margaret Elizabeth, b 3-27-1947.

Gt Gc of George Irvén Brown and Clara Belle Sellards Brown
Gc of Ralph Henry Davis and Clara Marguerite Brown Davis
C of Ray Bachman and Rita Arline Davis Bachman
David Ray, b 3-25-1945; Nancy Joe, b 4-15-1947.

Gc of Charles Pinar Derryberry and Georgie Imogene Brown Derryberry
C of Joseph Eugene Derryberry and Helen Crampton Derryberry
Joseph Michael, b 6-30-1947.

Gt Gt Gc of Elias Conger Sellards and Nancy Ann Bruce Sellards
Gt Gc of William Henry Bevis and Laura Allen Sellards Bevis
Gc of Calvin Donald Bevis and Brownie Cartwright Thomas Bevis
C of Leslie Peck and Elizabeth Bevis Peck
James, b 1941; Thomas, b 1943; Lessie, b 1946.

Gc of Clyde Blackshire and Sue Bernice Bevis Blackshire
C of William Maloney and Adrianne Blackshire Maloney
Donna, b 1946.

Gt Gc of Maurice Skidmore and Dora Ann Sellards Skidmore
 Gc of Leonard Bruce and Elizabeth E. Skidmore Bruce
 C of Beryl C. Brown and Bessie Maria Bruce Brown

Donna, b 1936; Burrell, b 1941; and Daniel, b 1941.

Gc of David C. Morris and Nancy Ann Skidmore Morris
 C of Frederick Grash and Effie May Morris Grash

Terry Linn, b 1942.

Gt Gt Gc of Abram Goble Sellards and Emma Theresa Woodrow Sellards

Gt Gc of Howard Conger Sellards and Bertha Lee Welker Sellards

Gc of Abram Goble Sellards and Gladys Snider Sellards

C of Robert C. Pyle and Miriam Lee Sellards Pyle

James Sellards, b 12-20-1942; and Robert Kaye, b 3-2-1944.

ADDENDA TO LIST

The following entry should have been included under the heading "Gt Gc of John Thomas Sellards and Mary Elizabeth Woodrow Sellards" at the bottom of page 84.

Gc of Thomas Mitchell Sellards and Dorothy Davis Sellards
 C of George Davis Sellards and Pearl Wenrick Sellards

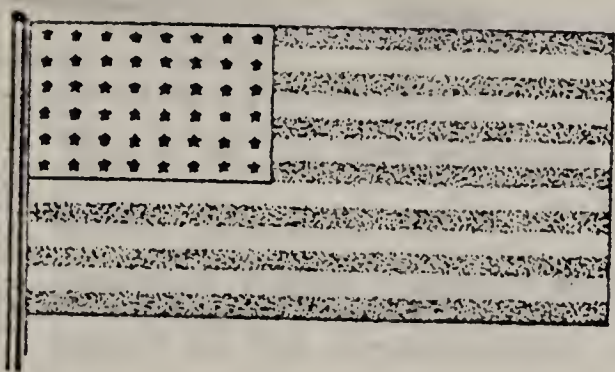
Genieve, b 5-28-1931; and George Davis, b 1-17-1933.

C of Charles Paul Sellards and Eloise Braley Sellards

Margaret Ann, b 5-16-1931; and Dorothy Virginia, b 8-16-1934.

The children of Charles Paul Sellards and Eloise Braley were born in Australia.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION



As STATED in the introductory pages, the first individually known ancestor in the Sellards family, Hezekiah Sellards of Scotch ancestry, lived in Pennsylvania, or at least came through that State

into Virginia. From the Shenandoah Valley where he first settled in Virginia, Hezekiah moved, about 1760, to the New River region in southwestern Virginia and settled within about sixty-five miles of what later became the border line of Kentucky. Here he and his wife lived during their life. Near the close of the Eighteenth Century or in the first years of the Nineteenth, the four children, then four families, moved approximately one hundred miles northwestward and settled in what was then Mason County, Kentucky. The region in which they lived, by change of county lines, came to be Floyd County and from a part of Floyd later was formed Lawrence and Johnson counties. The parents in these four families made this part of Kentucky their home during their lives. Several of their children, however, moved across Tug River into the adjoining territory, now West Virginia. Among those who made this move early in life, some in 1810 or earlier, were three of the children of Jennie Sellards Wiley: Hezekiah Wiley and wife, Sarah Wiley Yost and husband, and Jain Wiley Williamson and husband. The children of Elizabeth Sellards Borders lived mostly in Kentucky and adjacent parts of West Virginia.

Andrew Jackson Sellards left home in the 1820's, married, and established a home first in Greenup and later in Carter County, Kentucky. Descendants of Andrew Jackson Sellards are now distributed over much of the United States including Mich-

igan, Illinois, Kentucky, District of Columbia, Florida, Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Oregon, and California.

Cornelius Sellards, second son of John, Sr., moved from Floyd County, Kentucky, to what is now West Virginia in the 1830's. Many of his descendants now live in West Virginia. John Sellards, Jr., and most of his children continued to live in the original Floyd County Sellards settlement on Buffalo Creek and many of his descendants are living in Kentucky.

Thomas A. Sellards, son of John Sellards, Sr., was living in Floyd County, Kentucky, at the time of the 1860 census, but he is not listed in the 1870 census and may have moved from Kentucky during the 1860's. One of his sons, Thomas Jefferson Sellards, lived in Minnesota and later in Washington where Roy Sellards and others of the family now live. A son of Samuel, David Franklin, moved into Ohio and his son, Captain David Franklin, moved to Iowa. Colonel David Franklin, grandson of Captain David Franklin, now lives in California. Rev. David Franklin, son of Captain David Franklin and father of Colonel David Franklin, lived for a time in Texas.

The great migrations westward of the Eighteenth Century were made in part by covered wagon or "Prairie Schooner". The writer, when a boy, was a participant in the covered-wagon move of his father's family from Kentucky to Kansas. The take-off and many of the events of the long journey are even now vividly in mind. Previous to the start there had been much talk as to whether to go or not to go, and whether by wagon or not. Finally all was settled; we were to go by wagon. The start was made on the morning of September 1, 1884. In the party were four covered wagons, accommodating four families, about eighteen persons in all. Forty-seven days later this caravan arrived without mishap at its destination, Scranton, Kansas, the distance traveled being about 900 miles. This caravan was but one of hundreds making the westward trek. Aside from the 1849 gold rush, the maximum westward migration occurred in the 1870's and 1880's.

The Sellards were pioneers in the settlement of the United States and crossed the continent from east to west during the first three or four generations in America. Hezekiah, the first known member of the family, is said to have built his cabin in the Shenandoah Valley twenty miles from his nearest neighbor, and before this region was fully settled moved southwest in Virginia to the New River region. His children moved from Virginia into Kentucky as early as conditions would permit. His grandchildren spread from Kentucky into the westward extension of Virginia, now West Virginia, and into Ohio and Illinois, and westward through Missouri to Minnesota and the Pacific Coast. The fourth generation, Hezekiah's great-grandchildren, extended the migration northward to Michigan and Wisconsin, and westward to Iowa, Kansas, Arizona and California. The fifth generation extended southward into Florida, Oklahoma and Texas and probably other states. West Virginia and California are apparently the two states which now contain the greatest number of descendants of Hezekiah by surname Sellards. The Sellards of West Virginia are mostly, but not entirely, descendants of Cornelius Sellards, grandson of Hezekiah. The Sellards of California known to the writer are descendants of Andrew Jackson Sellards, Thomas Andrew Sellards, and David Franklin Sellards. The Sellards of Missouri and Washington State are mostly descendants of Thomas Andrew Sellards.

It is not possible to trace all branches of the family in their migration across the United States and to the south and north. Also there have been cross currents of migration, some returning to the east as to District of Columbia, Virginia, Massachusetts and to other states.



Infantry private,
1898*

OCCUPATION AND SERVICE RECORD

IN THE EARLY pioneer years in America, farming, logging, scouting, hunting, and merchandising were principal activities. Later, as the country became more settled, the occupations and professions engaged in were more varied. Not until after the War Between the States did members of the Sellards family, so far as known, find opportunities to turn to any one of the professions. In recent years, the widely distributed family is represented in almost all normal and useful business activities, it having been the privilege of the family to participate through two centuries in the development of a great country.

Government.—An intelligent interest in government has not been wanting in the Sellards family. Political office, however, has seldom been sought. Dr. John Thomas Sellards, son of Andrew Jackson Sellards, served in the Ohio General Assembly, 62nd session, 1876 and 1877 (Evans, 1903, pp. 126, 157). James Thomas Sellards, grandson of Andrew Jackson and son of Wiley Sellards, was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Kansas in 1916. He served during the legislative session of 1917, his service as a legislator having been terminated by his death, which occurred in 1917.

Law.—William Jackson Sellards studied law at the University of Kansas and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1900. He practiced law for some years in Scranton, Kansas, and later moved to the Pacific Coast states where he engaged chiefly in farming. Probably other members of the family of which the writer has no record have entered the legal profession.

Military service.—Although few have been inclined to military life, members of the Sellards family have given a just share of

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military service to their country as occasion required in time of war or other emergency. Hezekiah Sellards, as previously explained, was probably past age for military service at the time of the American Revolution. John Sellards, son of Hezekiah, served in a Virginia volunteer regiment called to control Indian depredation in 1793. In the Spanish-American War, George B. Sellards, a private, served in Company L, 1st Kentucky Infantry, from June 3, 1898, to February 24, 1899. He enrolled at Lexington, Kentucky, and was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky. A member of the family by marriage, George Irven Brown, a corporal, served in Company G, 21st Kansas Infantry, from May 13, 1898, to December 10, 1898. He enlisted at Topeka, Kansas, and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

In the War Between the States, service record has been found of twelve persons of the surname Sellards. Of these, ten served in the Union and two in the Confederate Army. Those who are known to have served in this war are: six sons of Andrew Jackson Sellards; three sons of John W. Sellards; one son of Cornelius Sellards; and two, probably brothers, whose parents are not identified but who were probably sons of David Franklin Sellards. The six sons of Andrew Jackson Sellards with the service record of each are as follows: John T. served January 10, 1862, to June 30, 1864, a private; Wiley W., January 10, 1862, to January 20, 1865, a private; Elias C., September 9, 1862, to September 17, 1863, a corporal; Abram G., September 9, 1862, to September 17, 1863, a private; James W., January 10, 1862, to February 23, 1863, a private; and Archibald, November 25, 1863, to December 30, 1864, a private.

The three sons of John W. Sellards who served in the War Between the States are: Elias, who served in the Confederate Army from October 30, 1861, to July 16, 1862, a private; James M., who served in the Union Army from January 12, 1863, until his death, April 10, 1863, a sergeant; and Drury, who served in the Union Army from May 1, 1864, to November 27, 1865, a

private. The two members of the family who served and whose parents are believed to have been David Franklin Sellards are: David F. Sellards, enlisted August 12, 1861, a lieutenant, discharged November 28, 1862, a captain; and Frank, who served from April 25, 1861, to July 24, 1861, a private. David, son of Cornelius, served in the Confederate Army from September 4, 1862, to November 23, 1863, a private. David F. Sellards and Frank Sellards enlisted in Illinois. All others enlisted in Kentucky. Of the twelve who served, two, David Sellards and Elias Sellards, died while prisoners of war. James M. Sellards died while in service, and James W. Sellards died soon after being mustered out, of an ailment contracted while in service.

A full record of service in the Army and Navy of the United States during World Wars I and II by members of the family can not be given at this time. Technically the country is still at war and certain of the information has not been released for publication. For this reason a brief summary only can be given. Fifteen members of the family by surname Sellards served in the Army and two in the Navy during World War I. During World War II, twenty-three persons by surname Sellards served in the Army and fifteen in the Navy. At least two members of the family served in the Navy during peace time. In addition, an undetermined number of members of the family by surname other than Sellards served in World Wars I and II and during peace time.

The place of enlistment of 56 of the 57 of surname Sellards who have given military service since 1917 is as follows: West Virginia, 13; California, 7; Kentucky, 7; Ohio, 6; Kansas, 5; Indiana, 3; Iowa, 3; Illinois, 2; Minnesota, 2; Washington, 2; Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, and Oregon, one each. These records aid in indicating the distribution of the family in the United States. The place of enlistment of one Sellards who served in World War I has not been learned.

Medical science.—The War Between the States, with all of its

disturbing influences, exerted a stimulating effect on the lives of many participants. Of the five sons of Andrew Jackson Sellards who participated in and survived this war, three, John T., Abram G., and Archibald, encouraged by an exceptional mother, then a widow, studied medicine after the war and became physicians. The youngest son, Andrew Watson, who was too young to serve in the war, followed the example of his older brothers and became a physician. John T. Sellards, the oldest brother, was the first to establish medical practice, and in his office the younger brothers began the practice of medicine, and each in turn went from this office to establish his own practice. David Franklin Sellards, after being discharged from Army service in the Civil War, studied medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago.

The trend towards the study of medicine and the medical sciences initiated at this time has continued. The three sons of Dr. John T. Sellards, Andrew Jackson William, Thomas Mitchell, and George, became physicians. Of the two sons of Dr. Abram G. Sellards, one, Howard, studied medicine and continued his father's practice in Portsmouth, Ohio. Dr. Howard's son, Dr. Abram Sellards, is a physician in Joliet, Illinois. Dr. Andrew Watson's son, Andrew Watson, Jr., who died during the second World War, became a distinguished leader in medical research. Lt. Col. Howard Sellards, son of E. W. Sellards and grandson of Wiley W. Sellards, a physician and surgeon, lost his life while in service in the medical corps in the Philippines during World War II. A more complete account of the services of Dr. Andrew Watson Sellards and Lt. Col. Howard Sellards is given elsewhere. Of the sons of Dr. David Franklin Sellards, one, Dr. Joseph W., became a physician.

Ministry.—Hezekiah Sellards is said to have officiated on occasion at religious gatherings but was not an ordained minister. Rev. John Borders, a grandson of Hezekiah, was a noted Baptist minister in northeast Kentucky. Rev. David Franklin Sellards, son of Captain David Franklin Sellards, was a minister in Iowa

and later in Los Angeles, California. Rev. K. L. Sellards is a minister in the Baptist Church at Omar, West Virginia.

Teaching.—Many of the family have engaged temporarily in teaching, and several have made teaching a lifetime profession. Elizabeth and Myrtle Sellards, daughters of Dr. Archibald Sellards, and Mary Sellards, daughter of Dr. A. W. Sellards, are among those who have given full time as teachers. There are, in addition, many who have given time to teaching and to investigations in science and history. Professor Grady Sellards, great-grandson of John W. Sellards, has specialized in the science of animal husbandry and is engaged in teaching and research in his native State, Kentucky. William H. Sellards, grandson of Dr. John L. Sellards, has carried on agricultural experimentation successfully applied on his farms in Illinois. The present writer, grandson of Andrew Jackson Sellards, has interested himself in teaching and in research in the geologic sciences. The services of Dr. John Armstrong Sellards in teaching and Dr. Andrew Watson Sellards, Jr., in medical science are described elsewhere. Those mentioned are only a few of the considerable number of the family who have given service as teachers.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

IT SEEMS appropriate in the closing pages of this publication to make special mention of a few of those members of the family who have rendered notably distinguished service to their country and to the advancement of science. To make the roll call complete would be to include many persons. However, space permits no more than a brief sketch of a few. In this connection it seems especially appropriate to name Lt. Col. Dr. Howard Eugene Sellards, Private Carl Miller Sellards, Dr. John Armstrong Sellards, and Dr. Andrew Watson Sellards.

DR. HOWARD EUGENE SELLARDS, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY AIR FORCE



Air Medal

HOWARD EUGENE SELLARDS, son of Eugene Watson Sellards and grandson of Wiley Williams Sellards, was born in Kansas in 1912. He took his pre-medical course at The University of Texas and his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Kansas (1938). Directly after serving his internship in medicine at St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri (1938-1939), he entered the Army as First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, and served at Fort McClellan, Alabama, and at Howard Field, Canal Zone, Panama. Later he was returned to the United States and was stationed at Fitzsimmons Field, Denver; Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma City; Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas; and received his wings at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. He completed the course of Aviation Medicine in 1941 at Randolph Field, Texas, and graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leaven-

worth, Kansas in 1943. He was appointed Captain in 1940, Major in 1942, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1944. He served through the Philippine campaign and was killed in an airplane crash in the Philippines on Palawan Island June 3, 1945. At the time of his death he was serving as Staff Flight Surgeon in the Thirteenth Air Force. In recognition of services to his country, his name will appear on the University of Kansas World War II Memorial Campanile soon to be erected at Lawrence, Kansas, this recognition having been made possible through a gift to the University by Mr. Joe Pearson.

The spirit in which Dr. Sellards carried out his activities as flight surgeon while attached to Headquarters 53 fighter group may be understood by an extract from a letter written from the Philippines to his brother November 6, 1944, seven months before his death.

Dear Ralph:

Boy, am I having fun. I came in here with the doughboys to help set up our camp—some excitement. The liberty ship that we came in on shot down five Nip planes before we finished unloading. One night in the harbor while we were unloading, we had three zero's burning within 400 yards of our ship. I was on bridge with the Captain and the gunmen directing medical care for troops and crew. Our gunners were knocking them down in all directions. It was just like duck season when the ducks were coming from all directions. It was really a thrill to see the Japs heading for the ship as fast as they could go about ten feet off of the water and every ship in the harbor pumping 20-millimeters at them. As soon as a nip was hit his ship would explode and burst into flames. They would always attempt to crash into us but our gunmen always hit them before they could ram us. I was always scared to death after each attack, but while it was going on it was just like hunting ducks. I was rushing around the bridge slapping the gunners and yelling "get that dirty son of a so and so." After a few raids they started calling me cheer leader.

The first night ashore a sniper hit one of the Philipinos, right in our area. A few other times we were fired upon by snipers but we have had no casualties. I got into a hot box one afternoon. While trying to get to another field I got on the wrong road. I began noticing dead Japs all over the place, not old dead ones but fresh bloody ones. I decided it was time to find out if we had had a counter attack and when I asked I discovered that I was on the wrong road and up in the front lines.

I carry a pearl handled 45 automatic in a shoulder holster and when I go out surveying our new areas I carry my 45 on one shoulder and an automatic 30 caliber carbine on the other shoulder. So far I haven't flushed any nips, but I always try to be ready.

We have really been having a good time setting up our area. I hired 50 Philippino carpenters and they are building all of our living quarters out of native lumber and materials, sapling frames, bamboo floors, braided cocoanut palm roofs, etc. Each one of us has a number one boy to do our laundry and act as valet. My no. 1 boy is buying me two baby beef caribou and some chickens so we won't go hungry on Thanksgiving.

These people are tickled to see us. They would work for us day and night if we asked them to. Our headquarters is in a school house, and was also used by the Nips for the same purpose. They closed the school when they came in and took over. This place was full of bats, rats and assorted vermin, but we cleaned it all out and remodeled it. The rest of our area is excellent. We have rose bushes in bloom in the front yard, a nice garden, cocoanut trees and bananas bearing abundantly. We dug a well on high ground that pumps 60,000 gallons a day. We have a gas pump for showers and an overhead tank for storage. I designed a five room house for the Wing Commander which I am having the natives build. It will have a bath room, kitchen, two bed rooms, conference room, and dining and living room combined. I hope to have it all ready and complete with furniture before he arrives. I'm also building an officer club, N.C.O. club and chapel.

The Philipinos here have had no medical care for three years. The first day I opened my dispensary I had a few patients. Among them was an old man with heart disease with swollen ankles and puffy lids who hadn't slept outside of a chair for three years. I gave him some digitalis and other medication. He then got a good night's sleep. The next morning he brought an old friend with the same complaint. After that they really started to flock in.

I have been writing this entire letter during a blackout. The officers have been cussing me out all the time for showing a light, but I have had no time so far to write in daylight. Please pass this letter on to the rest of the family. Will write more when I have time.

Where is Jim?

(Signed) HOWARD

In transmitting notice of his unfortunate death, the Commanding Officer, Brigadier General E. W. Barnes, said of him: "By his unswerving loyalty and constant devotion to duty he not only reflected the highest credit on himself and the armed forces, but by his example served as an inspiration to his fellow officers in this command."

For meritorious service Dr. Sellards was awarded posthumously a presidential citation on the eighteenth of October, 1945. The citation, read by Omar C. Conrad, is as follows:

By direction of the President, and pursuant to authority contained in AR 600-45, dated 22 September 1943, as amended, the Air Medal has been posthumously awarded to Lt. Colonel Howard E. Sellards, O-22282, Medical Corps for meritorious achievement while participating in sustained operational flight missions in the Southwest Pacific Area from 6 June 1944 to 18 February 1945, during which hostile contact was probable and expected. These operations consisted of evacuating casualties from forward positions to hospitals in rear areas, during which expert care and medical attention were given to the wounded enroute. These flights were made in an unarmed transport aircraft over hazardous

land and sea routes where inclement weather was frequently encountered, and landings were often made within a few miles of enemy bases. The courage and devotion to duty displayed by Colonel Sellards during these flights reflect great credit on the United States Army Air Forces.

From the time of entering service until the fatal crash that terminated his career, Col. Sellards made a glorious record of gallant and meritorious service.



Croix de Guerre

CARL MILLER SELLARDS

CARL MILLER SELLARDS, son of Dr. A. B. Sellards and Barbara Miller Sellards, entered service as a volunteer in the Marine Corps, May 24, 1917. The Fifth and Sixth Marines went into action with the French Army previous to the formation of the First American Army. Carl served with the Ninety-sixth company, Sixth Marines, Second division in all engagements including Belleau Woods, Chateau Thierry, Meuse-Argonne, and the Champagne offensive. He was detached from his company to the Second Battalion Intelligence section where he served under Battalion Commander Major Thomas Holcomb in a group of eighteen men. His battalion was assigned to many and varied duties such as night trips into no-man's land to scout enemy positions, cut enemy communications, take prisoners, make maps, and in time of battle to keep close contact between the company battalion and regimental headquarters.

Carl was gassed on the Verdun front on April 17, 1918, but was soon back in service. At Soissons a rifle bullet passed through his mess gear, missing his body by two inches. Later a shell cut a tree off at a level one foot above his head; another shell fell four feet from his dugout, covered him with dirt, but failed to explode. In Belleau Woods under artillery fire while trying to get some sleep in a hole, where he lay partly covered by leaves, some one stepped on his foot. Thinking it was one of his companions, he yelled to get off his foot, and looking up saw General James G. Harbord who was on a tour of inspection. The general said that he was sorry and that he knew that the men needed

sleep. After fighting forty-three days in Belleau Woods Carl and a few others were permitted to go to Paris to parade on Bastille Day, July 14, 1918, but returned to combat on July 18.

While detached from his company on June 8, 1918, a call came to get ammunition through to the twenty-seven men who were holding the captured village of Bourches. Several men, of whom Carl was one, volunteered to go through a heavy barrage. Carl, his buddy Robert Patton, and some others got through, each carrying 150 pounds of ammunition which enabled the men to hold the village until reinforcements reached them.

In recognition of his exceptional services Carl Sellards received from the American Government the Silver Star and the Purple Heart citations and medals, and from the French Government, the Croix de Guerre.

The citations read as follows:

Private Carl Miller Sellards, 96th Co., 6th Marines for distinguished service and exceptional gallantry at Bois de Belleau on June 8, 1918, in the operation of the American Expeditionary Forces, in testimony there-of and as an expression of appreciation of his valor I award him this citation.

OMAR BUNDY
Major General U S A
Commanding

July 5, 1918

General Staff of the French Armies of the North and Northeast. Order No. 11547D

With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the General, Commanding-in-Chief the French Armies of the North and Northeast cites in orders of the Regiment:

Private C. M. Sellards, 6th Marines: Gave proof of the greatest courage and of the greatest endurance in carrying

ammunition to a very exposed position over a distance of more than two kilometers under a violent artillery fire.

(Signed) DAUVIN

15 Nov. 18

Carl Miller Sellards served with honor in the Marine Corps and was wounded in action.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON

The medal conferred under President Wilson's signature was the Purple Heart; that by Major General Omar Bundy, the Silver Star; and that by General Dauvin, the Croix de Guerre.

DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG SELLARDS



Legion of Honor

DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG SELLARDS, son of Dr. A. J. W. Sellards and grandson of Dr. John Thomas Sellards, was born in Kentucky, July 1, 1889, and died at Seattle, Washington, December 14, 1938. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Illinois in 1912 and the Master of Arts degree from Stanford University in 1916. In 1917 he joined the Navy and served for the duration of the first World War. After the war he returned to Stanford and in 1920 received appointment to a Belgian Fellowship offered by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. This fellowship enabled him to study in Europe from September, 1920, to August, 1921, his principal subjects being French, Political Science and History. On August 26, 1921, he entered service with the American Relief Administration and became Secretary to Colonel Haskell of the Russian unit and was in Russia from September to December, 1921, after which he went to Austria and Italy and returned to Stanford in 1922. During 1923-24 he served in the U. S. Department of Commerce in Washington, after which he continued service at Stanford. In 1931 Sellards received a special fellowship for European study from the Belgian American Educational Foundation, Inc. This fellowship, granted originally for one year, 1931-32, was subsequently extended to March, 1933. He studied chiefly in Belgium but visited France, Switzerland, and Italy, and in 1933 received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Paris. His connections at Stanford were student, 1912 to 1916, and, later, Instructor, Assistant Professor, and Dean of the Summer Quarter.

Among those to whom John Sellards was greatly indebted for

educational opportunities was former President Herbert Hoover, under whom he served in the U. S. Department of Commerce and the American Relief Administration. In a recent letter Mr. Hoover says of Sellards: "He was a faithful and effective public servant."

Following are extracts from reports made by John Sellards in connection with his European studies.

To the American Relief Administration, Russian Unit, New York, September 28, 1921, written from Moscow:

We arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, the twenty-first, . . . and found the advance party of the Russian Unit installed in a large modern house at Spiridonovka, Bolshoi Patriarshy per. one, in the west end of Moscow. It has been a beautiful place but was badly damaged during the Revolution. At present there is no heating, the plumbing is out of order and the workmen provided by the local authorities are making slow progress with repairs. The advance party was living in one wing, while the offices had been set up in the other. There were no available quarters for us so we returned to the railway cars. Colonel Haskell decided that the first problem was to find a place to live and sufficient office space to carry on administrative work from Moscow.

The following morning, with an architect familiar with the housing situation here, we looked for a suitable building. The only places in Moscow fit for immediate occupancy are private houses which have been nationalized and converted into so-called "museums", that is, they have been kept intact with their pictures, objects d'art and furniture and are open to the public on certain days. We found two which have sufficed for all present and future needs.

The Colonel then called on Kameneff, Chairman of the Moscow Soviet, to make a request for the two houses. Kameneff showed a willingness to cooperate and said as he was leaving for Riga, he would take steps to have the buildings turned over. The following day, however, we were informed that Madame Trotzky, who is in charge of all "museums", had refused to consider even temporary occupancy of the

buildings. We were shown other houses, all of them very dirty and out of repair. Finally Colonel Haskell went to the Foreign Office to interview Litvenoff who showed no disposition to intervene in our favor. He then made a formal written request through the Soviet liaison official here and we were informed last night that one of the much needed houses will be turned over to us, with the least possible delay.

.

We have been so busy within these four walls that I have seen very little of Moscow but the general impression is that in this city in spite of the appearance of general demoralization and decay, there is little evidence of actual want. We have noticed that the people nearly all seem to be warmly clothed and fairly well fed. All reports from the Volga District confirm the darkest pictures painted of conditions there. . . . We leave on Thursday, the twenty-ninth, for a two weeks trip through the Volga Basin.

(Signed) JOHN A. SELLARDS.

Final report to Belgian American Educational Foundation, Inc., made by John A. Sellards in March, 1933:

In a preliminary report, dated December 1st, 1931, the first quarter of work in Belgium was covered, and the program was outlined for making a study of the life and work of Charles Didier, nineteenth century author concerning whom very little had previously been written. After making a study of his writings, most of which existed in the libraries of Belgium, and which, through the excellent loan system, were assembled for me at the Bibliotheque Royale, it was necessary to go to Geneva, birthplace of Didier to work in the archives and libraries there. By rare good fortune it was possible to find the existing volumes of manuscript of the private journal of this author, which his descendants volunteered to loan to me together with all his correspondence which had remained in the family. The trail then led to Florence and Rome where it was possible to secure important additional documentation, as Didier had made a long stay in Italy.

After assembling in Brussels the material collected during this journey, it was supplemented by a study of documents and manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Bibliothèque Thiers at Paris, in the collection Spoelberch de Lovenjoul at Chantilly and in London. Early in the spring, the documentation was sufficiently complete to undertake the preparation of the manuscript, which was continued throughout the summer.

Early in September M. Fernand Baldensperger, professor of comparative literature at the University of Paris proposed that the manuscript be brought to him for a reading. He was at the time at his country place in the Vosges. Seven chapters were then entirely completed, the two last outlined and partially written. He asked for a completed manuscript before the middle of October. It was submitted at that time, was officially accepted as thesis for the doctorate of the University of Paris and it was proposed that it be published as a volume of the Bibliothèque de la revue de littérature comparée. Certain changes were necessary in the bibliography, and once these were completed the manuscript went to the printer. While awaiting proof two supplementary subjects were prepared for the examination for the doctorate.

An invitation was received to contribute to a memorial volume, the *Melanges Zdziechowski* to be published in Cracow, and an article was prepared on "Poland in 1848". This was accepted and is to appear very soon.

The defense of the thesis at the Sorbonne took place on March tenth and the degree of doctor de l'Université de Paris was awarded "*aves mention très honorable*". The thesis, published by Champion, Paris, under the title "*Dans le Sillage du romantisme Charles Didier (1805-1864)*" has been put in the "*bibliographie de la France*" and will be on sale before the end of the present month (March 1933). The program of work has been completed, but it is my intention to complete one or two articles for publication in Belgium before leaving for the United States.

On April 14th, 1932 the College Entrance Board Examination in English was given to candidates for fellowships in

the United States and in July two special examinations were held for two graduate fellowship candidates.

In spite of having undertaken to carry through a program of work in less than the time usually required for a similar effort, and in spite of having worked on a subject which necessitated a considerable amount of travel, it has been possible to profit by and enjoy the privileges of life in Brussels and the association with Belgian friends and acquaintances. As a former fellow and having had the opportunity upon several occasions to revisit Belgium it has been a pleasant experience to live and work here again. The Cercle des Alumni has provided an added opportunity to renew former relations.

It would be impossible adequately to express my appreciation of the way in which my efforts have been directed by Professor Charlier,—he has taken such a genuine interest and given so unselfishly of his time in spite of the many demands on him. His great store of information on nineteenth century literature was an invaluable aid to me.

Mr. Shaler and Mr. Tuck, with great cordiality, make us all feel not only that they are interested in our work and in helping to solve our problems, but their hospitality and friendliness mean a great deal to the American fellows in Belgium. Madame Swaelus and her staff look after us most efficiently and we all leave indebted to them as well for many helpful suggestions and kindly services.

It is a great advantage for American fellows to enjoy the use of the Club of the Fondation Universitaire, for it makes possible a closer relationship with colleagues of the faculties of Belgian universities and with foreign visitors. I am extremely grateful to MM. Willems and Masure, and to Mme Dumont for all the courtesies they have shown me since my arrival in Belgium. My work has been greatly facilitated and my stay made much more agreeable than it would otherwise have been.

The period of my fellowship was a satisfactory and satisfying experience, which enabled me to attempt my first original work of any consequence. May I express to you, and transmit through you to the Executive Committee of the

C.R.B. Educational Foundation, Inc. my great appreciation and my thanks for this opportunity?

During World War I, Sellards served in the Navy as Personal Aide to Admiral H. B. Wilson, Naval Headquarters, Brest, France, and as Aide on Staff, Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, June 30 to August 31, 1919. He received the World War Victory Medal, the Overseas Clasp, and from the Government of France, the decoration Chevalier of the Legion of Honor July 7, 1919.

Lieutenant Sellards, by reason of his service as aide to Admiral Wilson, played an important role in the happenings of November 7, 1918, when the first and, as subsequent events proved, premature announcement of the Armistice terminating the first World War was made. In a letter to W. H. Sellards, July 14, 1948, Mr. Roy W. Howard of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper, who transmitted the Armistice message, writes as follows of the happenings of that momentous occasion:

Lieutenant (or Ensign) Sellards was stationed at Brest in November, 1918, as the personal aide, secretary, and interpreter of Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commanding Officer of all the United States Naval Forces in French waters. I met the Lieutenant when I called on Admiral Wilson shortly after 4 p. m., on November 7th, to present a letter of introduction from Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels. The Admiral was holding a sheaf of carbon copies of a message—which at that time he and everyone else fully believed to be the official Armistice announcement.

I immediately asked Admiral Wilson's permission to file the message to the United Press in New York. He acquiesced at once, and directed Mr. Sellards to accompany me to the cable office to expedite the message through censorship.

On the way to the cable office we stopped at the office of La Dépêche (a Brest United Press client-newspaper) where I intended to retype the message on the regular cable blank form. I was unable to find a typewriter with a standard keyboard, however, and instead the operator typed the message

for me on the French machines used for press telegrams. This was then pasted to a cable blank and had the appearance of an incoming message originating elsewhere in France.

When Sellards and I reached the cable office with the message, the censor room was deserted, the entire personnel having poured into the streets to celebrate. Suggesting that I remain in the censor's office, Sellards alone went directly to the operating room at the cable head. Due to his being known by all the operators as Admiral Wilson's confidential aide, he was able to expedite the sending of my dispatch. He remained at the operator's side until the brief bulletin with its momentous potentialities had cleared into New York.

Though I did not know it at the time, I learned afterwards that no French censor ever passed on the message. A fantastic set of circumstances which could not have been conceived of in advance combined unintentionally and unwittingly to circumvent an air-tight military censorship.

The censors were in the street celebrating. The dispatch by the purest accident resembled in all its physical appearance an ordinary United Press bulletin passed by the American press censor in Paris, and relayed via the United Press-La Dépêche leased wire to Brest. Furthermore, its authenticity was vouched for by the highest American Naval Commander in French waters, through the medium of his own personal and confidential aide, Mr. Sellards. Thus had the latter not been with me and personally taken the message to the operating room, there is at least a possibility that the message might not have cleared and the tremendous American celebrations of November 7, 1918, might never have taken place. (See also *Premature Armistice*, by Roy W. Howard, in Miller, 1938, pp. 90-118.)

At the time of his death, Dr. Sellards was Professor of Romanic Languages and Literatures in the University of Washington. The following paragraphs are from a memorial statement prepared by a committee of the faculty and incorporated into the minutes of the University.

With the opening of the autumn quarter, 1938, there came

to us from Stanford University a man in the prime of life who was eager to begin his work among us, and ambitious to give of his best to the University to which he had transferred his allegiance. His name was John A. Sellards, and he came with the title of Professor of Romanic Languages and Literatures. In Stanford University, Dr. Sellards had had a considerable experience in executive work. There he was Dean of the Summer Session; here, he was to be, in September, 1939, the Executive Officer of the department to which he had come.

After only one month of work among us, Dr. Sellards became ill, and, with the exception of a few days, the rest of his life was spent at the hospital, in Seattle. He passed away in Providence Hospital on December 14, 1938.

Those of us who came in close contact with his genial personality, even for the short time that he was able to be at his post, are not surprised that he had so many friends. An admirer of music, art, the best in literature, a lover of outdoor life, a sincere friend to all students, a loyal colleague, deeply and sincerely religious, his gentle smile, his friendly greeting and kind words had already won us and we were his friends, as so many thousands had been and continued to be. One of his Stanford students told me that Dr. Sellards had made thousands of friends among them, but that he had never heard of his losing a single one.

His colleagues in the Department of Romanic Languages and Literatures feel that they have sustained a great loss in the passing of their loyal friend, sincere colleague, esteemed scholar; and that the students of this University were by his death deprived of the rare friendship of which he was capable; and that the Faculty of the University had in him a professor who, had he been spared, would have won their affection as he had already received that of those who knew him best.

LT. COL. DR. ANDREW WATSON SELLARDS, JR.



Order of St. Saba

ANDREW WATSON SELLARDS was born at Scranton, Kansas, November 9, 1884, the fourth child of Dr. Andrew Watson Sellards and Martha Elizabeth Lawson Sellards. He attended the University of Kansas and received from that institution the B.A. degree in 1903; M.A. in 1904. He studied medicine at Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1909. He was a member of the medical faculty at Hopkins from 1911 to 1914 and of the Harvard faculty from 1914 until his death in 1942, at which time he was Associate Professor of Tropical Medicine; also Consultant, Massachusetts General Hospital. He served during World War I in the

Medical Corps with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Dr. Sellards' specialty was tropical medicine, and in this science he is recognized as having made advances and discoveries of incalculable value to the human race. The subjects of special study by him were Asiatic cholera, amoebic dysentery, yaws, nephritis, acidosis, yellow fever, and leprosy. His contacts with tropical diseases in the regions in which they most commonly occur began with service with the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands, 1909 to 1911. Among the many expeditions of a very active life were the Harvard School of Tropical Medi-

cine Expedition to South America, 1913, and the Red Cross Sanitary Expedition to Serbia, 1915.

Among honors conferred on him were the medal of Saint Saba and citation by the government of Serbia in 1915, and the Laveran Medal conferred by the French Society of Pathology in 1935. The Laveran medal is illustrated in *Biographies Medicales*, Vol. 10, page 333, 1936.

Dr. Sellards also made investigation of tropical diseases in Cuba and in 1940 received from the Cuban government medal of the National Order of Merit, Carlos Finlay, with the following citation:

El Honorable Sr. Presidente de la Republica, por Decreto dictado en el dia de hoy, ha tenido a bien cinferir a Ud., en el Grado de Gran Oficial, la Orden Nacional de Merito Carlos J. Finlay.

Following is a partial list of his publications on tropical medicine arranged in chronologic order.

- 1913 Experimental entamoebic dysentery.
Philippine Jour. Science, viii, 253. (With E. L. Walker)
- 1915 Harvard School of Tropical Medicine. Report of First Expedition to South America. 1913.
Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. (With Richard P. Strong, Ernest E. Tyzzer, Charles T. Brues and J. C. Gastiaburu)
- 1920 Typhus Fever with Particular Reference to the Serbian Epidemic.
Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. (With Richard P. Strong, George C. Shattuck, Hans Zinsser and J. Gardner Hopkins)
- 1923 The cultivation of a Rickettsia-like micro-organism from tsutsugamushi disease.
Amer. Jour. Tropical Med., iii, 529.
- 1926 The relationship of *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* and *L. icteroides* as determined by the Pfeiffer phenomenon in guinea pigs.
Amer. Jour. Tropical Med., vi, 383. (With Max Theiler)

- 1928 The preservation of yellow fever virus.
British Med. Jour., I, 713.
- 1928 The immunological relationship of yellow fever as it occurs in West Africa and in South America.
Annals Tropical Med. & Parasitology, xxii, 499. (With Theiler)
- 1930 Observations on yellow fever.
Jour. Southern Med. Assoc., xxiii, p. 121-124.
- 1931 The behavior of the virus of yellow fever in monkeys and mice.
Proceedings Nat. Acad. Sci., xvii, 339.
- 1932 Immunisation de l'homme contre la fièvre jaune par l'immoculation du *virus de souris*.
Arch. Inst. Pasteur de Tunis, xxi, 229. (With J. Laigret)
- 1935 The interpretation of the incubation period of the virus of yellow fever in the mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*).
Annals Tropical Med. & Parasitology, xxix, 49.
- 1938 The occurrence in nature of "equine encephalomyelitis" in the ringnecked pheasant.
Science, lxxxviii, 505. (With E. E. Tyzzer and B. L. Bennett)
- 1939 The introduction of mass vaccination for the control of yellow fever.
Proceedings 6th Pacific Congress. V. Held at Berkeley, Stanford, and San Francisco, July 24 to August 12, 1939.
- 1940 The etiology of yellow fever and the characteristics of the infectious agent. "Virus and Rickettsial Disease with Especial Consideration of their Public Health Significance", 713.
Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- 1940 The interpretation of (? *Spirochaeta*) *interrogans* of Stimson (1907) in the light of subsequent developments.
Royal Soc. Trop. Med. and Hygiene, xxxiii, 545.
- 1941 Immunization against yellow fever with a consideration of the effects of a virulent neurotropic strain of the central nervous system of monkeys.
Amer. Jour. Trop. Med., xxi, 385.
- 1941 The pathology of equine encephalomyelitis in young chickens.
Amer. Jour. Hygiene, xxxiii, 69. (With Ernest Edward Tyzzer)

Dr. Sellards was exceptionally modest. A special request made just prior to his death was that no press notices be released of his

death and that no resolutions be entered in the University records, and no such records were made. In response to a request, Dr. Donald Augustine, with whom he was closely associated at Harvard Medical College, has written briefly of him, and with Dr. Augustine's consent a part of his letter is here quoted:

I am glad to tell you about Dr. Sellards' research work in Tropical Medicine. His investigations included a wide variety of subjects, namely, Asiatic cholera, amoebic dysentery, yaws, yellow fever, leprosy, and acidosis; all are outstanding contributions, but he is particularly well known for his studies on amoebic dysentery and yellow fever.

In 1913 he and Dr. E. L. Walker in the Philippine Islands completed a series of carefully planned and executed experiments which positively identified the causative organism of amoebic dysentery in man. It remains a fact that this work solved all the chief problems connected with the relation of amoebae to human dysentery.

*In 1927 Dr. Sellards first published his studies which threw grave doubt on *Leptospira icteroides* as being the cause of yellow fever. This organism had been obtained in 1919 by Noguchi from cases he considered to be yellow fever, and for years it had been accepted as a distinct species and regarded as the specific cause of yellow fever. Dr. Sellards conclusively proved by experimental methods that yellow fever is not caused by any species of *Leptospira* and that *L. icteroides* is identical with *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*,—the specific cause of an infectious jaundice known as Weil's disease. Dr. Sellards continued his studies on yellow fever and other virus diseases until a few months before his death.*

Dr. Sellards undertook several scientific expeditions for research, in pursuit of his studies, in various tropical countries. Among these were the Philippine Islands, Africa, South and Central America, and the West Indies.

Another of Dr. Sellards collaborators, Dr. Edwards Hindle, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, says of him (letter of Nov. 3, 1948):

*At the end of 1927, I called at Harvard University, and later at Rockefeller Institute, New York, and obtained Dr. Sellards' strain of *Leptospira icterogenes* which I brought to London. The result of my experiments conducted at the London School of Tropical Medicine confirmed A. W. Sellards' findings that this strain of *Leptospira* was identical with the ordinary *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*, the cause of Weil's disease.*

In a publication relating to yellow fever (1930) Dr. Sellards, referring to studies made in South Africa, says:

*For my own work with yellow fever patients I had the good fortune to be associated with French physicians in west Africa, taking with me some rhesus monkeys to Senegal and also a strain of *stegomya* mosquitoes that came originally from Havana, Dr. Mathis, Dr. Laigret and I infected these monkeys and mosquitoes with yellow fever. Having secured the virus there remained the problem of getting it home safely. * * * It seemed as though there ought to be some way of preserving it (the virus) for a few weeks. * * * Some infective liver and blood were frozen under aerobic conditions, the vials being sealed to exclude the freezing mixture. These specimens were carried to London, where Dr. Hindle very kindly arranged for the testing of the material. The first monkeys inoculated died in seven days of typical yellow fever.*

Of this experiment Dr. Hinkle says in his letter:

Dr. Sellards brought back with him to London the frozen liver and blood removed from a rhesus monkey at the height of infection with yellow fever. This liver and blood had been frozen immediately after removal from the body, and was kept in this condition for twelve days during the journey to London. On arrival we inoculated monkeys with this liver and blood and succeeded in infecting them with yellow fever. The strain obtained, known as the Dakar strain, was the first strain of yellow fever to be established in any European or American laboratory, and has been maintained to the present day.

Up to the time of his death in 1942, Dr. Sellards was adding rapidly to a knowledge of tropical diseases and their methods of control. Although his death came at the early age of fifty-six, he had accomplished much; and, moreover, his help to humanity did not cease with his passing, for he left the major portion of his estate to Johns Hopkins University, the income to be used for the benefit of students of the Johns Hopkins and Harvard Medical Schools for traveling scholarships or fellowships for clinical study and observation or for investigation in Latin America, the Orient, and especially the Philippines, the field which was the first to engage his attention after graduation and in which he was, to the end of his life, the most interested. His was an active life of complete unselfishness and great accomplishments.

ADDENDA RELATING TO JOHN SELLARDS, SR.

On page 59 it is stated that the maiden name of the first wife of John Sellards is not known. However, William Elsey Connelley (1910, p. 85), says of Jennie Wiley's son, Adam Prevard Wiley: "The name Adam was for Adam Harman who settled at Drapers Meadows in 1748. The Sellards and Harman families intermarried." Prevard of this name was for Brevard (Connelley, 1910, p. 11) but apparently not for Adam Brevard as stated on page 21.

Four children of Hezekiah Sellards reached maturity, Jennie, Elizabeth, John and Samuel. Jennie married Thomas Wiley, Elizabeth married John Borders, and Samuel married Nancy Daniel. So far as known there were no other Sellards in Virginia, or elsewhere in America at that time. Hence the Sellards who married a Harman presumably, was John Sellards. The only other possibility, apparently, is that Hezekiah Sellards married a Harman which, for reasons given on page 21, does not seem probable.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE

After this volume had been printed, the writer received certain additional information from Mr. Henry Preston Scalf, Chairman of the Committee for Historical Research of the Floyd County Sesquicentennial Association of Prestonsburg, Kentucky, and from his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Stratton Scalf, daughter of Phoebe Sellards Stratton and granddaughter of John Sellards. This supplementary note was inserted after the volume had been bound and under these circumstances appropriate acknowledgments could not, of course, be made in the introductory pages. This contribution by the Scalfs, mother and son, is greatly appreciated.

One interesting contribution made by Mr. Scalf is copy of the will of John Sellards of Floyd County, Kentucky. The will is indicative of the economic aspects of the landed estates of the early Big Sandy Valley in Kentucky and as such is of historic value. John speaks lovingly of his wife, Susanna, who survived him, and willed to her certain of his personal property and gave her possession of the home place near Ivel during the minority of their four children, but gave her no part of his considerable landed estate in fee ownership. It was for this reason, obviously, that Susanna, as related on page 32, refused the contents of his will and claimed instead right of dowry which under the Kentucky law of that time allowed the wife one-third of the land owned by her husband at the time of his death. Other records (Floyd County order book 7, page 290) indicate that the land dowry was awarded to her by the Court from what was known as the Buffalo Creek property of the John Sellards estate. The will, which is on file in the Floyd County clerk's office, is dated December 8, 1838. John's death occurred in December 1838 or in January 1839. He is buried at Ivel, Kentucky.

Phoebe Stratton Scalf, probably the only surviving grandchild of John Sellards, has been able to give important information on the John Sellards family and to verify family relationships which would otherwise have remained more or less in doubt. John Sellards' boys, who reached adult life and established fam-

ilies, were by his first wife: John W., Cornelius, Andrew Jackson, and Thomas Andrew; and by his second wife: Jarratt, who was commonly known as "Rene". Of the daughters by John's first wife, Mrs. Scalf recalls only Elizabeth, who married Thomas Davis. Of the three daughters by his second wife: Phoebe married Harvey Washington Stratton; Arelenda, commonly called Ella, married Christopher Goble; and Levina married a Williams or Williamson of Pike County, Kentucky. Although Mrs. Scalf cannot recall the maiden surname of John's first wife, she remembers having heard that she was a woman of excellent education and that pioneers came from far and near to get her to act as scribe for them. Her given name was Anna. Mr. Scalf believes that her surname may have been Witten, sister of John Witten who was named executor of the John Sellards will. A tradition reported by Mr. Scalf as coming through the John Sellards and John W. Sellards families is that Hezekiah Sellards came to America in 1732.

Susanna Sullivan Sellards, John's second wife, received from her sister-in-law, Jennie Wiley, an account of her escape from the Indians which includes some incidents differing from or not contained in published accounts. Unfortunately space is not available to include these incidents here. Of special historical interest is the fact that the account, coming directly from Jennie Wiley, verifies the conclusion expressed by the writer (page 37) and by others, that Jennie Wiley was held in captivity in Kentucky and not in Ohio as reported by Johnston (1906) and some others. As to the myth of Jennie Wiley's mother having been Indian or part Indian, Mrs. Scalf says that no such story or tradition existed during the lifetime of her grandmother, Susanna, who lived until 1876 and that no such tradition exists at the present time. The absence of this story in the Jennie Wiley traditions until as late at least as Connelley's publication of 1922 is in agreement with the writer's conclusions as expressed on page 46 of this volume.

November 14, 1949

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